

## WADSWORTH CHOSEN

Son-in-Law of Late Secretary  
Hay Nominated Speaker  
at Caucus.

## RECEIVED 75 OUT OF 104 VOTES

Result Brings to Close One of the  
Most Remarkable Speakership Cam-  
paigns of Recent Years — Was  
Backed by Governor Higgins

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, son of Congressman James W. Wadsworth of the thirty-fourth congressional district, and son-in-law of the late John Hay, secretary of state, was nominated last night by the Republican assembly caucus for speaker of the assembly and will be elected to that office today when the assembly convenes. His Democratic opponent will be George M. Palmer of Schenectady, who for many years has been minority leader of the assembly floor.

Mr. Wadsworth had 75 out of 104 votes cast in the caucus, Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence, receiving 14 and J. M. Wainwright of Westchester county 10. The entire strength of the Republican side in the new assembly, 107 in all, was present, but none of the three candidates voted. The vote was taken by open roll call and there was no attempt to secure a secret ballot, as had been expected.



JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.

This result brings to a close one of the most remarkable speakership campaigns of recent years, characterized by marked factional bitterness and some unusual features. Mr. Wadsworth was not among the candidates originally in the field, but was proposed by Governor Higgins in a formal statement, and in addition to the support of the governor and his friends, was regarded as having the approval of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Merritt had the backing of State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and his friends in the state organization, who fought with determination for his election, or, failing that, for the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Wainwright stood openly in opposition to what he charged was improper influence of the executive in a purely legislative matter. He had the support of a number of the New York city members, especially those Republicans who were also on the Municipal Ownership ticket.

## Gov. Higgins Not Surprised.

After learning the result of the caucus Governor Higgins said: "I am neither disappointed nor surprised. The voice of the people and of the press has been heard here, and the representatives of the people in the assembly have, in my opinion, followed the sentiment expressed."

"I have no comment to make on the action of the Republican caucus," said former Governor Odell last night, "except to say that I am grateful for the 29 votes. I am not at all disheartened by the result."

Both houses of the legislature will convene at noon today. After the organization of the assembly the annual message of Governor Higgins will be read and the legislature will then adjourn probably for one week.

After Mr. Wadsworth's nomination, which later was made unanimous, he said: "It is natural that the thought uppermost in my mind at this moment is the realization of the tremendous burden of responsibility which by your action tonight will undoubtedly be placed upon my shoulders. I think you must all realize that the legislature of 1906 will be subject to very closest scrutiny by the people of the state. Grave questions of public policy will come before us in the assembly, and when the session is ended to us Republicans will be accorded the credit of achievement or the odium of failure."

## Emperor Awards Hero:

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—A Detroit News special from Menominee, Mich., says: Joseph Stang of this city has received from Emperor William of Germany a silver medal bearing the emperor's likeness, in recognition of an act of heroism in saving the lives of an old man and his daughter, a number of years ago, when Stang was a soldier in Germany.

## HILL PLACED ON TRIAL.

Charged With Forgery and Falsification of Books.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau, was placed on trial before Judge Audenried in the criminal court charged with forgery and falsification of the records of the filtration bureau.

Mr. Hill's arrest last June was one of the first and most sensational of the developments growing out of Mayor Weaver's break with the Republican organization and his crusade for good government. The arrest followed an investigation by former Judge James Gay Gordon, private counsel for the mayor, into the system by which contracts for work on the filtration plant had been awarded and the manner in which the work was performed. Mr. Hill was arrested on June 20 and held in \$3,000 bail for trial. A few days later he was again arrested on a similar charge in connection with another contract and his bail was increased to \$10,000. The indictment contained about 200 counts.

The jury was selected with comparative little difficulty and the court took a recess for lunch. Immediately after the recess District Attorney Bell opened the case for the Commonwealth. In his address Mr. Bell told in sequence the events leading up to the arrest of Hill. He told of his employment by the city at a salary first of \$6,000 and later of \$17,000 as chief of the filtration bureau and said that he was charged not with an offense against an individual, but with wronging the city of Philadelphia.

"The commonwealth expects," said Mr. Bell, "to prove that John W. Hill did not act innocently or mistakenly, but wilfully, deliberately, premeditatively, with intent to fraudulently enrich the contractors and defraud the city of Philadelphia."

Following the opening of the address of the district attorney several city employees were called as witnesses. They produced and identified contracts and other documents that will figure in the case, after which court adjourned.

## JOHNSON GETS NEW TRIAL

Supreme Court Says Lower Body Allowed Improper Evidence to Jury.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The state supreme court has granted a new trial to Charles Johnson, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his sister-in-law, Margaret Johnson, and her niece, Annie Benjamin, aged 10 years, on Sept. 18, 1904, at their home, near Towanda, Bradford county, Pa. Bigler Johnson, brother of Charles and husband of the murdered woman, was hanged on July 25 last for participating in the crime. The new trial is ordered because the supreme court holds that the lower court permitted improper evidence to go before the jury.

The Commonwealth at the trial charged that the Johnson family, numbering five persons, went to Mrs. Johnson's home and killed the woman and the girl. The Johnsons, it was charged, then set fire to the house in an effort to conceal the crime. The family was arrested and Bigler and Charles were convicted of murder in the first degree. The others were acquitted. Bigler made a confession in which he said that Charles was the actual murderer. Later, however, he retracted the confession.

## WALKS OUT OF JAIL.

Noted Burglar Has Little Difficulty in Obtaining Freedom.

New York, Jan. 3.—After being in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, for an hour, Frank Brown, alias "Hud" Norton, alias Dick McGuire, said to be one of the most expert burglars in the country, walked out of the prison and is now being searched for by the police, who after a long legal battle succeeded in bringing him here from Chicago to answer a charge of having taken \$3,000 worth of jewelry and several hundred dollars in money from the home of former State Senator William J. Laroche in Brooklyn.

When Brown was arrested in Chicago it is said \$3,000 worth of jewelry was found in his flat. Raymond jail was turned over to the new borough New Year's day. It was during a shift in the guard when the prisoners were exercising that Brown picked up his overcoat and nonchalantly walked out through the office and street door, thanking the officials for their courtesy in having allowed him to visit a friend confined in the jail.

## PENNSYLVANIANS DROWN

While Crossing Delaware River Boat Capsizing and Two Sink.

Burlington, N. J., Jan. 3.—William Smith, 39 years of age, and Philip Jones, 45 years of age, of Bristol, Pa., were drowned in the Delaware river by the swamping of a rowboat near Burlington island. Samuel Bell, aged 42 years, also of Bristol, clung to the boat until rescued.

The three men had spent New Year's day on a farm several miles above Bristol. At a late hour they started for home in a small boat. When opposite Burlington island the boat began leaking and capsized, precipitating its occupants into the water. Smith and Jones became exhausted and sank, but Bell managed to maintain his hold on the boat until help arrived.

## Italian Brutally Murdered.

New York, Jan. 3.—Guizippi Riccobano has been murdered in the cellar beneath his own store in East 130th street. His body was found lying face upward with the blade of a razor, broken into two pieces, crossed on his breast. His left hand had been half cut off at the wrist and his throat was cut.

## MURDERER USES AX

Farmer Kills Wife, Son and Daughter, Then Shoots Himself.

## AWFUL SIGHT GREET NEIGHBORS

Financial Reverses Are Said to Have Preyed on Man's Mind and Caused Him to Commit the Awful Crime.

Three Other Children Were Absent.

Rochester, Mich., Jan. 3.—Alarmed by the deserted appearance of the farmhouse of Clarence A. Barnum, who recently located near here, neighbors broke into the house and found Barnum, his wife, his daughter Louise, age 23, and his son Clinton, age 16, all lying dead. The wife and the son and daughter had apparently been murdered with an ax. A single barrelled shotgun lying near his corpse and the fact that his head was almost entirely blown off showed how Farmer Barnum himself had met his end. Mrs. Barnum's body lay in the woodshed. It appeared that she had been able to resist the murderer for a brief time, or at any rate had succeeded in eluding him long enough to reach the shed. But here she was struck down and met the same fate that had befallen her son and daughter.

The appearance of the house indicated that the family had just finished breakfast when the insane murderous frenzy of the father broke out. Evidently there had been a terrific struggle as the mother and children battled for their lives. The dining room was all bespattered with blood, even the ceiling. Under the dining room table lay the father's body, a gun across his knee. Apparently he had taken the muzzle into his mouth before pulling the trigger. Three extra cartridges stood on the sideboard as if in readiness to overtake any number of the family who might succeed in escaping the murderous ax. There was blood on the handle of the ax, but the blade had been washed. In the dining room where the body of the father was found lay also that of the daughter. The son's corpse was in the kitchen.

It is thought that the boy was the first attacked, that the mother was killed in the woodshed next and that the father turned last to the daughter imprisoned in the dining room, where the disturbance had apparently begun. The wife and son and daughter all had their heads terribly cut and crushed with the ax.

"The matter has gone to the United States supreme court," he said, "and for that reason it is now a matter in which President Roosevelt can act. I think those who have been interested in my case will present the facts to the president and I feel that when he learns the true state of affairs he will interfere in my behalf. I have been convicted of the murder of Mr. Goebel, but I am innocent of the crime."

YERKES WILL READ.

Members of Family Express Satisfaction With Its Provisions.

New York, Jan. 3.—In his will, read by his attorney, the late Charles T. Yerkes makes many public bequests, including \$100,000 in trust, the income to be paid to the University of Chicago for the maintenance of the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Provisions are made for the disposal of his New York home after the death of his wife to a corporation organized for the maintenance of his art gallery, the sum of \$750,000 to be given this project upon Mrs. Yerkes' death. Mr. Yerkes also provides for a hospital to be erected in New York. His widow, son and others are provided for. The will was read to the members of his family and they expressed entire satisfaction with its provisions.

## HELD STORMY MEETING.

Delegates Protest Against Granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 3.—Four thousand delegates from all parts of the province of Ulster are assembled here to protest against any attempt on the part of the government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to grant home rule to Ireland.

Shortly after the delegates assembled there was a scene of great disorder, a section of the audience refusing to listen to the speeches. Colonel Edward James Saunders, member of parliament for North Armagh, a prominent leader of the Ulster Unionists, was refused a hearing. The meeting, which was presided over by the Duke of Abercorn, broke up in confusion.

## THROWS SICK BABY IN WELL.

New York, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Herbert Aldrich, about 30 years of age, threw her sick baby into a well. Then she threw herself in also, but somehow saved herself from drowning. Her husband was asleep in another room when she returned to the house in her dripping garments and told him what she had done. She is insane.

## DISTINGUISHED VETERAN DEAD.

Portland, Me., Jan. 3.—General Francis Fessenden, age 66, one of Maine's most distinguished soldiers of the Civil war and a former mayor of this city, is dead at his residence in this city.

## OFFICIAL ROUGHLY HANDLED

People of Hungary Show Great Dislike to Royal Appointments.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—For the past two or three months Hungary has been the scene of more or less violent disorders on the occasions of installation into office of county prefects. These offices are filled by royal appointment and the people have chosen to evince their antipathy to the crown by disorders when prefects have attempted to assume control.

The new prefect of Debreczen county arrived at the county seat last evening. He is an old man and when he saw the rough crowd collected at the station he decided not to leave the train. The crowd, however, recognized him and he was hustled from the car and maltreated. He was thrown into a hearse that had been provided to convey him from the station to his office, and was so badly injured that he lost consciousness. After this the crowd carried the prefect to a room which had been prepared with the semblance of the cell of a person condemned to death and left him there. Fears are entertained that the prefect will not recover.

## DECISION AGAINST HOWARD

Supreme Court Affirms Verdict of Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals in the case of James B. Howard vs. the state of Kentucky. Howard was tried three times in the circuit court of Franklin county on the charge of murdering Governor William Goebel and convicted each time. He is now under sentence of life imprisonment and he brought the case to this court to secure a review of the ruling of the Kentucky court of appeals affirming a decision of the circuit court against allowing him an other trial. His principal allegation was that the proceedings of the trial court in the matter of selecting and discharging jurors was irregular.

Justice McKenna delivered the opinion affirming the conviction of Howard for killing Goebel. He reviewed the complaint of Howard's attorney that the discharge of J. C. Alexander as a juror was in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

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Arrests of extremists in St. Petersburg continue. An editor and others charged with distributing revolutionary literature among the soldiers have been detained by the police.

The Molva (Russia) says that Count Solsky's commission has decided to change the council of state into an upper house consisting of 100 members, 50 of whom will be appointed and 50 elected.

The Narodnaya Svoboda, the former organ of Prof. Paul M. Milukoff, makes an ardent appeal to the electors to prepare for the campaign and to organize meetings for the propagation of the program of the constitutional democrats.

Warsaw, Jan. 3.—The employees of all the factories here are on strike.

The bombs and revolvers which were discovered in Kaczka street belonged to a club of Jewish anarchists and communists, the members of which were terrorizing the Jewish business men.

The governor general has suspended the Goniec, an organ of the National Democratic party. Traffic on the Vistula railroad is partially interrupted. The Socialists have destroyed two bridges and are firing on the engineers. A bridge has also been destroyed on the Vienna railroad.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDING DESTROYED.

In the government of Kielce the revolutionists have destroyed several government buildings. In the communes at Zamo, four sergeants have been arrested for spreading the revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers. On the Ostrowie branch of the Vistula railroad the strikers have destroyed the Wierzbnik station. The employees fled.

At Lodz some of the factories attempted to resume work, but the workers were threatened by the strikers with revolvers. At Sosnowiec and Dombrova all the coal and iron miners are on strike.

Riga, Livonia, Russia, Jan. 3.—While a detachment of dragoons were engaged in grooming their horses here they were attacked by 300 workmen armed with revolvers and swords with the result that 11 dragoons were killed and 14 were wounded. The soldiers rallied and opened fire on their assailants, killing eight of them. Troops were then summoned and surrounded the rebels.

## PRESIDENT WILL PRESENT MEDAL.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt will personally present to Captain Church, now in the medical corps of the army, the medal which is to be awarded to him for conduct at La Guasimas, when as assistant surgeon of the rough rider regiment he distinguished himself in face of the fire of the enemy. The presentation will take place at the White House, Jan. 10, when there will be present, in addition to President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Lieutenant General Chaffee and Surgeon General O'Reilly.

## CATTLE—PRIME TO FANCY.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, \$4.00 to \$4.50; good, \$3.50 to \$3.85; feeding steers, \$3.40 to \$4.00; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; choice milch cows, \$3.50 to \$5.00; medium to good milch cows, \$2.00 to \$2.30; good, fat, smooth, hand butchers' bulls, \$3.35 to \$3.85; feeding steers, good, weight and extra quality, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85 to \$3.40.

## CALVES—VEALS, GOOD TO CHOICE.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fair, fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

## HOGS—GOOD TO PRIME HEAVY.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.60 to \$6.50; choice medium weight, \$5.60 to \$6.50; best heavy wokers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; good light wokers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; pigs, good to prime, \$5.60 to \$6.50.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS—PRIME WETHERS.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; good to choice mixed, \$4.25 to \$5.00; fair to good mixed, \$4.25 to \$5.00; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

## CULLS AND COMMONS—PRIME CULLS.

Culls and Commons—Primes, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and commons, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

## CULLS AND COMMONS—PRIME CULLS.



## REVIEW OF 1905

The Events of a Year  
In Brief.

## END OF THE WAR IN THE EAST

Items of Political and Personal Interest — Miscellaneous Affairs. Sporting Events — Loss by Earthquake and Fire, Storm and Accident—A Classified Summary.

## WAR AND PEACE

JANUARY. Gen. Stoeszel offered to surrender the post and garrison at Port Arthur. Port Arthur capitulated. Japanese took official possession of Port Arthur. Foes fraternized at Port Arthur. Russian officers and officials permitted to return to Russia on parole and the men held as prisoners of war. The transfer of prisoners completed at Port Arthur; 578 officers and 3,491 men surrendered. Fighting began on the Shaa, the Russians taking the offensive. Russian attack on the Shaa line repulsed by Oyama's army, with heavy loss to the assailants. End of the fighting on the Shaa. Losses reported for the three days' engagements, 36,000 Russians and 7,000 Japanese.



Gen. Stoeszel.

FEBRUARY. Gen. Kuroki's army attacked the Russian left flank southeast of Mukden. Desperate fighting at Che and Ta passes between the Russians and Japanese, the Russians holding their ground.

## MARCH.

Desperate counter attack by the Russians at Mukden temporarily successful. Gen. Kuroki pressed his attack upon the Russian left flank held by Gen. Linevitch. Japanese cavalry suddenly appeared at the neutral city of Simintin, 30 miles northwest of Mukden, on the right flank of Kropatkin's army. Gen. Oku's force turned the Russian right flank at Mukden.

APRIL. Gen. Nogi, with the Port Arthur soldiers, swept down from the northwest upon the right flank of the Russians at Mukden, forcing Kropatkin to retreat. Russians repulsed in an attempt to retake their positions north of the river Hun.

Kropatkin's army abandoned its position south of Mukden. The Russians continued to dispute the roads leading north from Mukden with the Japanese.

May. Mukden occupied by the Japanese army, the Russians being in full retreat. General Linevitch appointed to succeed Kropatkin in command of the army in Manchuria. Failure of the Russian loan in Paris. The Russian war council decided to send 50,000 more men to Manchuria. The Baltic fleet sailed from Madagascar.

## APRIL.

16. The Russian Baltic fleet reached Kamran bay, Cochin China. 22. The Russian fleet sailed from Kamran bay northward.

## MAY.

27. Battle in the strait of Korea between the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky and the Japanese under Admiral Togo; 22 Russian ships captured or destroyed. Russian loss estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 killed, wounded and captured. Togo reported the loss of three torpedo boats and 113 killed and 421 wounded. Rojestvensky wounded and captured. Admiral Nebogatoff captured and Admiral Voelkersen killed.

## JUNE.

10. Russia and Japan accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion for a peace conference.

12. Washington chosen as the meeting place of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

## JULY.

4. Baron Rosen, the new Russian ambassador to the United States and one of the czar's peace plenipotentiaries, arrived in New York.

10. Japan hoisted her flag for the first time over Russian soil by seizing the Island of Sakhalin.

15. Baron Jutaro Komura, chief Japanese plenipotentiary to the peace conference, arrived in New York.

## AUGUST.

2. M. Sergius Witte, Russia's chief peace plenipotentiary, arrived in New York.

5. Russian and Japanese peace envoys met on board the yacht Mayflower at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

9. First session of the Russo-Japanese peace conference held at the United States navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

12. The czar's ultimatum that Russia would not pay indemnity to Japan received by the peace conference.

17. President Roosevelt made a final appeal to the mikado to modify Japan's peace terms.

22. Peace terms agreed upon; Russia retaining one-half of the Island of Sakhalin and paying no indemnity to Japan for the cost of the war.

## SEPTEMBER.

5. Treaty of peace signed at Portsmouth by the Russian and Japanese envoys.

10. The emperors of Russia and Japan signed the peace treaty, officially ending the war.

## DISASTERS AT SEA

## MARCH.

15. British ship Khyber wrecked on the Cornish coast during a hurricane; 23 of the crew drowned.

## JUNE.

2. 18 deaths by the sinking of the Mississippi river steamer H. M. Carter at the mouth of Red river.

8. British submarine boat A-8 lost off Plymouth with 14 of her crew.

## AUGUST.

20. 20 seamen drowned by the wrecking of the steamer Peconic off Florida.

## SEPTEMBER.

12. Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa,

destroyed by an explosion in Sasebo harbor; 600 officers and men lost.

11. Boilers of the United States gunboat Bennington, lying at San Diego, Cal., exploded, causing the death of 65 of the crew.

## NOVEMBER.

18. German torpedo boat S-126 sunk in collision; 33 lives lost.

19. Over 100 deaths by the sinking of the steamer Hilde in the English channel.

27-28. Steamer Ira H. Owen lost in a storm on Lake Superior; 19 sailors drowned.

## DECEMBER.

4. 11 lives lost by the wrecking of the steamer Lunenberg near the Magdalen Islands.

## SPORTING EVENTS

## Political and Personal

## JANUARY.

21. The United States assumed temporary protectorate of the republic of Santo Domingo.

## FEBRUARY.

3. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway handed over the reigns of government to his son, Crown Prince Gustav.

A pact revising and amending the convention of Jan. 20 between the United States and Santo Domingo signed at Santo Domingo.

## MARCH.

4. Close of the Fifty-eighth congress. Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated president.

20. Ultimatum by France to Venezuela, stopping the seizures of French property; French warships ordered to La Guayra.

31. In a speech to German subjects at Tangier the German emperor declared that the integrity of Morocco would be maintained.

## APRIL.

18. King Edward VII of England, with Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, arrived at Algiers.

20. W. W. Russell appointed minister to Venezuela to succeed H. W. Bowen, who was recalled to meet charges made by former Minister Francis B. Loomis.

## MAY.

30. King Alfonso of Spain arrived in Paris.

## JUNE.

3. Whitelaw Reid, the new American ambassador to England, arrived in London.

6. Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany married to the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Berlin.

7. Norway withdrew from its union with Sweden.

25. Chinese exclusion law defined by the president.

27. John Findlay Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, resigned.

30. John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer of the Panama canal.

Charles F. Bonaparte installed as secretary of navy, vice Paul Morton, resigned.

## JULY.

19. Elihu Root finally qualified as secretary of state, vice John Hay, deceased.

24. Conference of Czar Nicholas and Emperor William near Bjorko, in the Baltic sea.

## AUGUST.

12. New treaty of alliance concluded between England and Japan.

20. The Earl of Minto appointed viceroy of India to succeed Lord Curzon, who resigned Aug. 12.

25. President Roosevelt went down in the submarine boat Plunger on a trial trip in Long Island sound.

## SEPTEMBER.

8. Corporal James Tanner elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at the national encampment in Denver.

24. Wu Ting Fang injured by a bomb in Peking.

30. The czar rewarded Witte for his services on the peace commission by creating him a count of the empire.

## OCTOBER.

17. Andrew Carnegie installed lord rector of St. Andrews' Scotland.

19. Danish court announced that Prince Charles of Denmark would accept the crown of Norway.

23. Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama.

## NOVEMBER.

3. Prince Louis of Battenberg, bearing a message from King Edward VII, to President Roosevelt, received at the White House.

18. Residents of the Isle of Pines issued a declaration of independence from Cuba and organized a new government under United States laws.

18. Prince Charles of Denmark elected king of Norway.

Korea yielded to the demands of Japan in the matter of government.

25. Haakon VII, Norway's new king, welcomed with ceremonies at Christiania.

27. King Haakon of Norway formally ascended the throne.

29. Edwin V. Morgan, former United States minister to Korea, appointed minister to Cuba, vice Herbert G. Squiers, resigned.

## DECEMBER.

4. Fifty-ninth congress opened.

Premier Balfour tendered the resignation of the British cabinet.

5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman accepted the task of forming a new British cabinet.

11. Change of ministry in England.

The porte accepted the terms of the powers concerning Macedonia.

## ACCIDENTS

## FEBRUARY.

21. 116 miners entombed by an explosion in the Virginia mines at Birmingham, Ala.

## MARCH.

4. 15 killed and 30 injured in a wreck on the Fort Wayne at Emsworth, Pa.

20. 75 workmen killed and many injured by the explosion of a boiler in the K. B. Grover company's shoe factory at Brockton, Mass.

## APRIL.

3. 54 miners entombed by explosion in the Lester mine at Ziegler, Ill.

## MAY.

11. 92 killed and 34 injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at South Harrisburg, Pa.

20. 108 workmen buried by a cave-in in an irrigation tunnel at Montrose, Colo.

## JUNE.

11. 23 killed and many injured in a wreck on the Western Maryland railroad at Patapsco, Md.

21. The Twentieth Century Limited wrecked by an open switch at Mentor, O.; 6 deaths.

## JULY.

11. Explosion of firedamp at Wattstown, Wales, caused the death of 12 miners.

## AUGUST.

13. 12 killed and 25 injured in an accident on the Nickel Plate road at Kishman, O.

17. 50 colored excursionists killed and as many injured in an open drawbridge accident on the Atlantic Coast line at Bruce, Va.

## SEPTEMBER.

11. 17 people killed or fatally hurt and 37 injured by the fall of a coach from the elevated tracks in New York city.

20. 12 killed and 30 injured in a wreck on

the Topeka and Santa Fe near Kansas City.

## NOVEMBER.

16 killed and 25 injured in a wreck on the Boston and Maine at Lincoln, Mass.

## DECEMBER.

7. 10 killed and 18 injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific at Rock Springs, Wyo.

## MAY.

4. George Hackenschmidt defeated Tom Jenkins for the world's championship of catch-as-catch-can wrestling in New York.

10. Eagle won the Kentucky Derby.

17. Contest for the \$5,000 kaiser's cup began at Sandy Hook.

25. Delhi won the Brooklyn handicap.

29. The American schooner yacht Atlantic finished first in the international race for the kaiser's cup; time 12 days and 2 hours.

31. Cicero won the English Derby.

## JUNE.

15. Beldame won the Suburban handicap at Sheephead Bay.

27. Yale defeated Harvard at baseball, 7 to 2, at New Haven.

28. Cornell won the eight oared varsity races at Poughkeepsie; time, 4 miles, 20 minutes 23-2 seconds; 2 miles, 9 minutes 35-2 seconds.

29. Yale defeated Harvard in the varsity boat race at New London; time, 4 miles, 22 minutes 32-2 seconds.

## JULY.

6. The Leander crew of England defeated the Ghent crew of Belgium for the Grand Challenge cup at Henley-on-the-Thames.

8. Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., won the woman's championship of the world at tennis in London.

Artful won the Brighton handicap.

15. King Chimes and Governor Holt trotted in team a mile in 2:13 1/4 on the Empire City track, making a new world's record.

18. Fifth and concluding race for the Canada cup won by the American yacht Iroquois.

26. Ormondale won the \$3,600 Futurity at Sheephead Bay.

## SEPTEMBER.

## THE INDEPENDENT.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906

With every new administration arises the vexed question concerning a suitable residence for the governor of Ohio. Governor Herrick, who commanded the residence project in his last message, can hardly be accused of self-seeking in encouraging what is simply an excellent business proposition for the state.

The use of airbrakes and the block system of signals are measures which the interstate commerce commission will urge congress to force the railroads to adopt this winter. Better protection for railroad men and for the public is to be demanded. The figures of the last year, showing the number of killed and injured in railroad accidents, is ample justification for the enactment of laws which shall compel the adoption of measures to insure greater safety.

## UNITS OF PROSPERITY

In his financial and commercial report, closing the year of 1905, Henry Clews says:

The year just closed has been one of extraordinary business activity. It opened in the spirit of doubt; it closed in a spirit of almost dangerous optimism. In both volume and profit the trade of the past year has been much the largest ever experienced—farmer, miner, mechanic, merchant and financier each having had their full share of the proceeds. In short, our national prosperity during the past year has far exceeded all previous records.

And though all previous records have been eclipsed, the future promises a fuller measure of prosperity. The great Western ranges have been divided up and converted into fertile farms and through irrigation the alkali districts have become the most productive in the West. The farmer has become also a financier, from a borrower he has become a lender of money.

The trunk lines of railroads are overwhelmed with traffic and the spectacle has been presented of an embargo placed on commodities. They have double tracked lines, bought extensive equipment, and still the flood of traffic has been greater than the facilities for handling it. Our mills, mines and workshops all struggle to produce the commodities demanded—all worked to their capacity. At no time has individual effort in any capacity received greater reward and at no time have greater incentives been offered to go forward.

Speaker Cannon has said that individual, political and business life has grown better. In "the good old times" the moral atmosphere of society and business was not better and many of the better influences that quicken us today were unknown. Why else would we prosper and of what else comes success? Individual strivings for advancement, for higher education for a better place in society all are units that go to make our present prosperity.

## TWO INSTALLATIONS.

C. M. B. A. and Rebekahs Met Tuesday Evening.

The officers of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A. were installed in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday evening at a regular meeting. The officers are as follows: J. C. Ginder, president; H. Sonnhalter, first vice president; Joseph Schneider, second vice president; H. L. Leahy, recording secretary; J. V. Kohl, financial secretary; G. W. Henrich, treasurer; Jacob Zill, guard; Nicholas Frantz, marshal; W. Sonnhalter and Charles Wirth, trustees.

Rebekah Lodge No. 10 installed the following officers Tuesday evening: Miss Clara Kryder, noble grand; Mrs. Dorothy Wiseman, vice grand; Mrs. Mary Merrell, chaplain; Mrs. Anna Clark, financial secretary; Edwin Kryder, treasurer; Mrs. Anna Dillian, recording secretary; Mrs. Anna Higginbotham, right supporter to noble grand; Mrs. Margaret Speitz, left supporter; Mrs. Charlotte Schott, right supporter to vice grand; Mrs. Mary Griffith, left supporter; Mrs. Eva Berger, conductress; Miss Laura Meyer, warden; Mrs. Edith Bulloch, inner guard; Edward Martin, outer guard. Lunch was served after the work.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movement, cures constipation.

## History of the Year.

## JANUARY.

1—Annual dinner of The Independent newsboys at Hotel Sailer. Address delivered by the Rev. George R. Darrie, pastor of the Christian church.  
3—First annual banquet of the city officials at the Hotel Conrad.  
12—Presbyterian missionary society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.  
15—First announcement made of gift of J. F. Pocock of a city hospital.  
30—Death of Miss Emma Dielhenn at the Huron street hospital, Cleveland.

## FEBRUARY.

16—Board of trade's annual banquet at the Hotel Conrad.  
18—Death of Mrs. Lydia Marsh, wife of George List, after a year's illness.  
20—William Blackwood died of injuries received at Pennsylvania freight house. He was caught between a dray and a telegraph pole.

21—News received of the death of Nicholas L. Peacock, youngest son of James Peacock, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.  
22—Burglars entered several Massillon residences, including those of J. W. McClymonds, F. H. Snyder and Mrs. Laura Humberger.

22—Annual ball of Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.

## MARCH.

1—Funeral of the late Nicholas L. Peacock, who died in Puerto Rico.  
6—Death of Leonard Hess, a well-known citizen.

15—Robert Legg re-elected for a fifth term as president of miners' union, Massillon district.  
22—Death of the Rev. Henry V. Kaempker, beloved pastor of St. Mary's church and an esteemed citizen.

27—Impressive funeral of the late Father Kaempker. Over fifty out of town clergy present, including the Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, bishop of the Cleveland diocese.

## APRIL.

2—Death of Christian Giltz, a well-known carpenter.  
4—Operators and miners of the Massillon district adopted a scale for the coming year.

7—Ira F. Oliver, aged 14, died of bullet poisoning, the result of a bullet wound received in a shooting accident several days before.

27—Work commenced on the new U. B. church.

29—Henry Zintz, of Canton, hanged himself at the Massillon state hospital.

## MAY.

3—Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn was seriously injured by being thrown from an automobile on Canton-Massillon road.

8—August Drage, aged 20, was killed in a cave-in of the sixteen foot sanitary sewer excavation in High street.

8—George Esterly died while sitting at the supper table at his home in East Main street.

12—Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh re-elected by the board of education for a term of three years.

19—Massillon contractors awarded contract for building new B. & O. station.

28—Cleveland business men entertained by Massillon board of trade.

## JUNE.

1—Annual convention of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Canton district of the Methodist church held in the city.

8—Dr. A. P. L. Pease presented his archaeological collection to the McMlyonds public library.

10—John Bantz, aged 12, was instantly killed, being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

9—Big sand mill of the Everhard Company destroyed by fire.

14—Louis Harmon instantly killed, crushed to death while assisting in moving a house on B. & O. property near tracks in West Main street.

15—Hotel Massillon damaged by fire. Loss \$2,000.

16—Death of Thomas W. Chapman, aged nearly 90 years, a well known resident.

26—Ground broken for the new B. & O. station.

## JULY.

1—Notice received of appointment of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher as pastor of St. Mary's church.

2—Sudden death of G. L. Albrecht, one of the best known business men in the city.

15—The Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher died, having been pastor of St. Mary's church only one week.

21—Death of George Heyman, a well known German resident, at the age of 80 years.

22—Burial in Massillon of Edward U. Pratt, who died in Cleveland.

25—William Johnston, a well known resident, died suddenly while transacting business on his farm near the city.

28—L. S. Hopkins, formerly of Troy, elected principal of the high school.

30—Laying of cornerstone of the new United Brethren church.

## AUGUST.

6—Laying of cornerstone of new Presbyterian church.

8—Death of Charles M. Whitman, a

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movement, cures constipation.

## BIG DEALS ARE NOW UNDER WAY

## W. &amp; L. E. Surveyors Working Out of Orrville.

## DIRECT LINE TO BEACH CITY.

## Secret Agents are Obtaining Options on Hundreds of Acres of Real Estate Near Lorain—Use of Land is Not Given.

Surveyors for the Wheeling & Lake Erie were in Orrville Monday and began surveying routes from the main line of the company's tracks, just west of the Orrville station, to the tract of land between Justus and Beach City, which is held under option by agents of the company.

Over fourteen hundred acres are held under option and it is

expected that many more acres will be purchased by January 10, the time

when some of the options expire.

While the surveyors had but little to

say at Orrville, they did say that the

new line from Bolivar would, in all

probability, meet the main line just

west of the trestle crossing over the

Pennsylvania tracks at Orrville.

A straight line will be surveyed from

that point to Bolivar. The object of

all the surveying and purchasing of

land is given out to be the desire of

the company to build a road that will

bring Lorain and Pittsburgh into close

communication. The Wheeling & Lake

Erie is to be used from Pittsburgh to

Bolivar, the new line will run from

Bolivar to Orrville, the main line will

again be used from Orrville to Well-

ington and a road will be built from

Wellington to Lorain. Such are the

announced plans. Just how much of

the plans will ever reach completion

remains for the future to tell.

The obtaining of options on the land

near Justus was kept a secret for

months and the real object of the

agents of the company was not di-

valued until a few days ago. Now an-

other group of secret agents are doing

similar work near Lorain. A large

deal has just been completed whereby

agents come into the possession of a

large tract of real estate near Oak

Point, just west of Lorain. Anyone

familiar with the contour of Lake Erie

at that place will remember Oak Point

as the center of the fishing industry.

The neck of land affords a beautiful

harbor with deep waterways. The land

now being optioned extends to Beaver

creek, and North Amherst. Just what

is being done there is told in the fol-

lowing dispatch from Lorain:

In the section surrounding Beaver

creek options have been secured on

lands which aggregate between five

hundred and six hundred acres. All the

options so far secured are for ninety

days. Just what the project is cannot

be learned. The principal agent is B.

G. Nichols, acting for the capitalists

who are buying. Among the latter is

a man named Knox who is supposed to

be a wealthy Eastern capitalist. The

owners of the farms are not given a

hint as to what the project is. Three

reports are in circulation regarding

the project. One is that a steel plant

or some large manufacturing industry

is to be located at Beaver Creek; an-

other that the land is to be used for as-

sembly ground purposes, while a third

claim is that the new railroad pro-

jected by Cleveland capitalists from

Lorain to Bolivar, is to have its termi-

nals at Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek

runs through the entire tract from

south to north and the operations ex-

tend south to the boundaries of North

Amherst. This seems to indicate that

water for navigation is needed and

supports the idea of a steel plant.

Options have been secured from Adam

Kolb, C. C. Jaeger, Philip Bobel,

Henry Judy, Mrs. Faber, Mr. Nichol,

John Pries and Henry Palmer. Efforts

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.  
Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Cameron Miller, of Detroit, is visiting his family in West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Botoer are visiting relatives and friends in Crystal Spring.

Miss Katharine Ellis, of Henry street, is the guest of the Misses Yearger, in Newark.

Miss Emma Hemperly left on Saturday for Allegheny, Pa., to visit her sister, Mrs. W. A. McRoberts.

The Misses Katherine and Emma Labbe, of Canal Fulton, are visiting at the home of John Fromholtz, in West Main street.

Mrs. G. W. Harter and daughter, Gertrude, of Orrville, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Moses, in East Oak street.

Miss Minnie D. Klihn, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Atwater at their residence in Front street, returned to New York today.

Mrs. S. Loew, accompanied by her son Harry, left on Tuesday for an extended visit with friends and relatives in Baltimore and Washington.

Hollunger &amp; Hansen have recently bought an unusually fine appearing team of black horses which will be used to haul their funeral car.

Miss Kate Brand, of Canal Fulton, Miss Marie Paul, of Canton, and Mrs. C. M. Whitman spent New Year's at the residence of J. J. Brand, in West Brookfield.

James Latimer fell down a hay shaft at a livery barn in Wooster Sunday night, fracturing his skull. It is believed he will die. Latimer was once chief of police of Wooster.

The funeral of the late John Core was held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. J. J. Lillies officiating. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of the late Miss Mary Donant was held from St. Joseph's church Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Francis Doherty officiating. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

A family gathering of thirty children and grandchildren was held at the home of B. H. Hall, in Washington avenue, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hall and family, of Canton, and Bert Emig, of Akron, were among those present.

The annual meeting of the American Silica Sand Company will be held in Canal Fulton Monday evening, January 8. The company organized about a year ago. G. Griffith, a glass blower, is one of the persons chiefly interested in the company's welfare.

While at the funeral of George Rogers Sunday afternoon Mrs. Sam Roush had a severe attack of nose bleeding. She was carried to the home of Mrs. J. Kieffer. She was afterwards conveyed to her home in West Tremont street considerably weakened by the attack.

The reunion of the Wooley family was held at the James Wooley residence, 22 Canal street, Monday. Twenty-five were present and enjoyed a sumptuous dinner. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ferrell, and William Wooley, of Justus, David Williams and family, of Pigeon Run, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of North Lawrence.

A dispatch from Columbus says: Governor Herrick complimented Michael D. Ratchford and Mark Slater, Monday, by reappointing them as state labor commissioner and state supervisor of public printing, respectively. Their terms expired some time ago, and the reappointments will be ineffective, as they will be turned down by the Senate.

The office of the Peoples Building and Loan Company will be removed in April from East Main street to the room recently bought by the company in the north end of the opera house block. C. C. Miller, the West Main street jeweler and optician, has leased the building to be vacated by the building and loan. With his removal the Massillon Drug Company will occupy the entire store at 5 West Main street.

E. S. Dimmock, general manager of the Canton-Akron electric railway, issued a general notice on New Year's morning in which all employees are advised that the passes used by them during the year good on either the interurban or city lines, are to be taken up and that a pass good only on the city lines is to be substituted and will be issued on January 6. In the future all employees other than those in charge of the car will be obliged to pay fare when riding on the interurban lines.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Stark County Elstedfod on Saturday it was definitely decided to hold the next elstedfod in the Auditorium, Canton, on the Fourth of July. Dr. T. C. Edwards, of Kingston, Pa., who was in charge of the last elstedfod, will be requested to manage the next one. The preparation of a programme is in the hands of a committee whose chairman is John D. Owen. It will be published on January 15. It is expected that the elstedfod will bring about four thousand to Canton. Most of the preliminaries will be held the day before the Fourth.

Judge A. D. Lynch, receiver of the

Wester National bank at noon Saturday sold the desperate account, notes and judgments of the bank. The face value of the paper sold aggregated \$2,317.18. John W. Bryant acted as the auctioneer and succeeded in disposing of all the paper, some going at ridiculously small sums, seemingly, yet good when the lot is taken into consideration that every obligation and account sold is considered worthless. The better number of the notes were secured by Theodore D. Wilhelm. While the purchaser may never realize on the greater number of notes, yet there are several which it is believed will be collectible in time. Judge Lynch believes that he did well in his work here, having but the above sum uncollected or unsettled out of a total of over \$350,000. —Wooster Republican.

## THE NEWS BY WIRE

## Great Britain Ready to Destroy Russian Fleet.

## ROJESTVENSKY MAKES CHARGES

## Says England Would Have Annihilated His Squadron Had He Won the Fight in the Sea of Japan—Suicide of Prominent Physician of Alliance.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Admiral Rojestvensky, with the permission of the minister of the marine, publishes a letter in the Novoe Vremya saying that the British fleet was in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in Russia's favor. He says the admiral of the British fleet concentrated his forces at Wei-Hai-Wei in expectation of receiving orders to annihilate the Russian fleet.

## A CALL ON CHAUNCEY.

## Resolutions Requesting Him to Resign from Senate.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, today introduced a resolution in the state Senate requesting that Senator Chauncey M. Depew resign forthwith his seat in the United States Senate. The resolution alleges that the revelations of Depew's connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society have caused a total lack of confidence in his ability to represent the people in the Senate.

Later—The resolution offered by Senator Brackett, calling for the resignation of United States Senator Depew, was withdrawn.

## SUICIDE AT ALLIANCE.

## Prominent Physician Shot Himself Through Head.

Alliance, O., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Dr. S. M. King, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. Several months ago he filed a sensational suit for divorce against his wife. Letters found among the belongings of the dead man today indicate that a reconciliation was about to be effected.

## THE FIGHT IS ON.

## First Battle in the Latest San Domingo Revolution.

Cape Hatien, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Advices from Puerto Plata say that General Roderi Guz, commanding the troops of Morales, attacked Puerto Plata, fighting from 10 to 5 o'clock yesterday, when they retired. A number were killed and wounded on both sides. Another attack is expected.

## KILLING REVOLUTIONISTS.

## Many Summary Executions at Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—According to stories in circulation here, the number of summary executions of revolutionists is large. Mr. Smith, an Englishman and proprietor of machine works here, which were accidentally burned yesterday, says he personally witnessed a number of executions.

## BANK BLOWN UP.

## Burglars Fail to Secure Money in the Safe.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Four men blew open the safe in the Spangler-Hulitt bank, at Bainbridge, in this county, during the night. The building and bank fixtures were wrecked, but the burglars failed to get the money in the safe, apparently being frightened by the explosion, and escaped.

NEW COUNCIL  
WAS ORGANIZED

## Remeley is Vice President and E. J. Stewart Clerk.

## COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED.

## The Light Committee Will Meet the Officials of the Light, Heat and Power Company With Reference to a New Contract.

The old council met at 7:10 o'clock Tuesday evening with all members present except Mr. Heyman. The journal was read and President Frantz was given a vote of thanks for his work as presiding officer. The old council then adjourned.

Councilmen Remley and List escorted President Schott to the chair. The new council was called to order and Councilman Remley was elected vice president by a unanimous rising vote.

The names of E. J. Stewart and G. G. Paul were presented as candidates for clerk. Mr. Stewart received six of the seven votes and was declared elected. He took his position after being sworn in by Mayor Frantz.

President Schott then announced the standing committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Graybill, Remley and Brownell.

Streets and Alleys—List, Graybill and Schultz.

Paving and Grading—Remley, Ryer and Brownell.

Sewers—Schultz, Brownell and Ryer.

Claims and Accounts—Ryder, Graybill and List.

Railroads—Harrison, Remley and Schultz.

Water—Harrison, Graybill and Brownell.

Gas and Electric Light—List, Harrison and Graybill.

Fire Department—Remley, Ryer and List.

Prison and Police—Ryder, Schultz and Harrison.

Judiciary—Brownell, Schultz and Harrison.

Fees and Salaries—Brownell, List and Ryer.

Printing—Schultz, Remley and Graybill.

City Hall—Harrison, List and Brownell.

The new light committee was instructed to meet the officials of the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company to see if any agreement could be reached concerning the making of a light contract. This action will delay, at least, the contemplated action of the board of public service in advertising for bids for street lighting. An ordinance was passed notifying the Light, Heat and Power Company that the council is willing to have the streets lighted during January at the same rate per light as was done under the old contract.

Solicitor Kratsch notified the council that a lawsuit pertaining to paving in Henry street would soon be called in common pleas court. He also notified the council that a relative of his was interested in bringing the suit and if the council saw fit to have any other legal talent or to give assistance, the matter would be considered in a favorable light. The question was referred to the judiciary committee.

The printing committee was instructed to procure cards bearing the list of committees with a list of the fire alarm boxes and their location on the back.

Mr. Remley thanked the members for the honor conferred in electing him vice president.

Bills were paid and Councilman Schultz, after many vain attempts, succeeded in securing the floor to move an adjournment. As the time for the annual banquet was at hand, the motion found a ready second and was carried with much acclaim.

It is possible that the council will meet in another week to take up matters of importance which were not considered at the Tuesday evening meeting.

## LYNNCHINGS IN TWO STATES.

## Mississippi and Louisiana Hold Life Cheaply.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Twenty-six lynchings took place in Louisiana and Mississippi in the year 1905. Mississippi has twenty of this number to her credit, nearly all of which happened in the hot summer months. The list of causes for which the men were lynched is as follows:

Mississippi—Criminal assault 2, attempted criminal assault 3, entering women's rooms 2, author of insulting letter to a woman 1, murder 4, attempted murder 2, accessories to murder 2, assault and battery 2, firing on officers 1, threat 1.

Louisiana—Attempted criminal assault 1, murder 2, attempt to murder 2, trivial offense (victim refused to surrender in peace) 1.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, Jan. 2.—A surprise party was held in the large barn of C. M. Poorman, on Thursday evening last, being a surprise in honor of Miss Edna Poorman. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Preece, at about one hundred guests, the affair Forty Corners.

Music was furnished by Joe Sanderson day.

John Collier is draining his farm.

A series of meetings were started at the Chapel church on New Year's evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Christman, of Navarre, visited at the home of the latter's parents over Christmas.

The Klondike mine is working steadily.

URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buttermore and son Russell, of Massillon, spent Sunday at this place.

The funeral of Mrs. John Wilson, who died Sunday, was held at the U. B. church on Tuesday. Interment in the U. B. cemetery.

Miss Almira Buttermore will leave on Tuesday for Westerville college, where she will continue her studies of music.

Mrs. Hugh Wilson spent Christmas at the home of her brother, Charles Fulton, of New Waterford.

Mrs. Henry Erb and Mrs. Charles Oberlin, of Sixteen, visited at the residence of Charles Herbst on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herbst, of Pittsburg, spent the holidays with the former's parents, of this place.

Mrs. Felton and daughter have returned home after spending two weeks with relatives in the western part of the state.

Howard Farmer and Harry Herbst left Tuesday for Manchester, where they have found employment.

Miss Helen Dittmar spent several days with friends in Orrville.

Miss Jessie Farmer is visiting in Akron.

A crowd of our people attended church services at North Lawrence on New Year's evening.

Miss Jennie Fulton and father spent Christmas at East Greenville.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Jan. 4.—William Molson, of Pleasant City, and Fred Molson, of Baltic, recently visited their parents at this place.

Miss Emma Zink returned Monday to Cleveland, having been summoned here by the death of her mother, the late Mrs. Zink.

Mrs. John James, of this place, and daughter, Miss Mary James, of Massillon, attended the funeral of a relative Saturday at Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Klein are visiting friends in Mineral City.

Mrs. Louis Hare and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Beitel, of New Portage, spent a few days with relatives in town last week.

Shad White enjoyed several days with relatives in New Portage early in the week.

Frank Hoover and niece, Miss Hoover, returned Sunday to Berlin, after a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hoover.

Henry Indorf has been laid up with a lame back.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 4.—A happy and prosperous new year to all connected with The Independent.

Miss Irene Prosser came home from Pittsburg to spend the holidays with her parents.

The teachers of the public schools gave their pupils a treat last Friday.

Miss Elsie McHenry started last week to New York, where she will make her home.

Henry Indorf has been laid up with a lame back.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 4.—A happy and prosperous new year to all connected with The Independent.

Miss Irene Prosser came home from Pittsburg to spend the holidays with her parents.

Elmer Dehoff and family, of Urban Hill, and W. L. Dehoff, of Massillon, were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of Massillon, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of Genoa, spent New Year's with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rummens.

Charles Gainey, aged 85 years, spent part of the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Fahs, at Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, of Sandusky, spent a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentiss.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan and daughter Jennie, of New Philadelphia, of the Maccabees. The Children.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Jan. 4.—Miss Lizzie Lewis and Miss Florence Minger visited Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCarty over New Year's, at North Lawrence.

John Minger, who has been ill for a few days, is now working again.

There will be literary at McFarren's school on Friday night.

A dance was given at West Lebanon on New Year's evening.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby tender our thanks to the

neighbors and friends who so kindly

assisted us during the illness and death

of our father, George E. Rogers; also

the quartette for music rendered and

for flowers from the following lodges:

Anglo Saxons, Loyal Council D. of A.,

No. 22, and Stark Hive No. 288, Ladies

## Industrial Review.

## THE RUSSELL &amp; COMPANY.

The personnel of our firm remains the same, viz.: J. W. McClymonds, president; C. M. Russell, vice president; E. C. Merwin, second vice president and secretary; Jesse J. Pitts, treasurer, and C. O. Heggem, superintendent. We have just closed up a fairly satisfactory year, of about the same volume as last year. There has been a slight overproduction with running the plant to its full capacity during the year of 1906.

## FOREST CITY MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

This company is the youngest of Massillon's many industries, and while, up to this time, its pathway has been rough and rocky, yet we are pleased to say that we are now ready to take the people's money and orders for the spring delivery of Massillon made automobiles. We wish everybody else a happy and prosperous new year and we are going to make an honest effort to have a happy and prosperous new year ourselves.

## MASSILLON STEAM BOILER WORKS.

A. Oehl, proprietor, says the shop was operated with a reduced force during the past year. Several contracts for new work have been secured recently. The outlook for the coming year is flattering.

## W. R. HARRISON &amp; CO.

Business in the agricultural implement line during the past year was as good as that of former years. With the exception of a few days' shutdown for repairs, the shop was kept in operation all of the year.

## F. EDWARD SNYDER, GENERAL REPAIRING.

We have enjoyed an extensive repair business during the past twelve months. With the first of the year we will begin to manufacture a new novelty.

## J. R. SMITH, BICYCLE REPAIR.

Business in general during the past year has been satisfactory. There was a noticeable decrease in some lines of repairing, due to the fact that the bicycle was less popular than formerly.

## WEST SIDE CARRIAGE WORKS.

Meckel & Sons, proprietors, say the past year's business came up to expectations. Additional help was secured and a thoroughly equipped paint room was recently opened. Contracts have recently been secured for several jobs. The prospects for a good trade the coming year are bright.

## MASSILLON CARRIAGE WORKS.

P. H. Young says the company had an extensive trade on rubber tire and other vehicles, did a brisk repair business, disposed of many farm wagons and thinks the prospects are bright for another year's business.

## BROWN LUMBER COMPANY.

F. A. Brown says that business for the past year has been equal to that of former years and promises well for the coming year. The company has increased its planing mill facilities to accommodate the mill work orders, which have been larger the past year than ever before.

## SEGNER-LOEW LUMBER COMPANY.

The demand for lumber has been good during the past twelve months. The car shortage has been a handicap in getting our goods on the market. The average business was not as good as the preceding year. There is considerable building being talked of, which makes indications for 1906 good.

## ARCHER'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

Charles E. Archer says business during the past twelve months compares favorably with that of other years. Considerable new work was turned out and the demand for factory made vehicles was large. A horse shoeing shop has recently been opened in the factory, which is already well established.

## MASSILLON LUMBER COMPANY.

The business of the past year has been satisfactory and the shop has been busy every day. The outlook for next year is especially favorable.

## W. P. RHINE, BOX MANUFACTURER.

Business the past year has been exceedingly good. We operated the factory the entire year without a shutdown and employed six persons. The outlook is encouraging.

## WILLIAM F. WAGONER, AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.

The first year's business has been very satisfactory. We have repaired a great many automobiles during the year. The year 1906 promises to be a very successful one. Many more automobiles will undoubtedly be purchased during the coming season.

## BERNARDS' CABINET WORKS.

We have been in business but three months, but the patronage has justified our endeavors. The prospects are bright for next year.

## GUST RHINE'S STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURE FACTORY.

The business of the past twelve months has been the best in the history of the firm. During the year the factory was enlarged and several latest improved wood working machines were put in. A busy year in 1906 is anticipated.

## THE WARWICK COMPANY.

The Sippo Valley Mills has had an unusually successful year and the outlook for 1906 is very good. New machinery has been added which has increased the output, while the quality of our flour has been held up to the highest standard. We contemplate making some additional changes which will increase our capacity during the coming year. Our local business has been most satisfactory both in flour and feed. Our improved facilities for feed chopping has been appreciated and has caused this branch of the business to be well patronized.

## WEST SIDE MILLING COMPANY.

During the past year many substantial improvements were made and the capacity of the mill was doubled. With the increased output we were able to supply the demand by keeping the mill in continuous operation. A good business during the coming year is anticipated.

## HICKS-BROWN MILLING COMPANY (NEAL MILL).

The mill was opened September 1, 1905. Business has been good compared to other mills throughout the country. The indications are favorable for a large trade the coming year.

## MASSILLON PAPER COMPANY.

Business with us during the past twelve months has been satisfactory.

We received sufficient orders and had contracts which enabled us to operate our mill to its full capacity throughout the year.

The profits, however, were small on account of the high cost of manufacturing, the increase in the cost of raw material, labor, coal, etc.,

being in greater proportion than the advance in the price of the finished product.

As far as can be determined now, business during the coming year will be good. During the past summer we added a new department for the manufacture of patent folded paper carpet lining. To accommodate this a new brick building was erected.

This department is now consuming a portion of the paper which we manufacture, and the carpet lining is being shipped to all parts of the United States. Our first foreign order was filled last week, which went to Australia.

## THE CIGAR TRADE.

The business in general has been very good. It averages about the same as the previous year. It has been very steady throughout the year.

## THE COAL COMPANIES.

While the exact outcome of the annual conference between the miners and operators, at which the scale will be signed, is still a matter of much

surprise, yet the operators in the Massillon district generally feel that an agreement will be reached on the present basis.

Rumors have been in circulation regarding the possible outcome of the conference, but it is, the consensus of opinion among coal men that all will be adjusted without difficulty.

Coal companies are complaining about scarcity of cars. Could the railroads supply all the cars necessary there would be an immense increase in the output, since it is this fact alone that prevents the mines being operated every day in the year.

The solution of the problem rests with the railroads.

It seems practically impossible for them to supply the necessary number of cars.

## MASSILLON COAL MINING COMPANY.

Our business has been enormous during the past year. The demand has been continually greater than the output and prospects for the coming year are very bright.

Much, however, depends upon the ability of the railroads to furnish sufficient cars. Were this scarcity relieved, much more could be anticipated.

## SOUTH MASSILLON COAL COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been better than last year. The demand has been greater and the prices higher.

The outlook is excellent.

## MIDVALE-GOSHEN COMPANY.

Agent Charles L. Halter finds by comparison that the express business and the sum representing the money orders issued exceed that of last year.

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Business was about the same as in 1904. There was but little change over the amount of previous years.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The business of the Massillon office was better this year than last and it is evident, from the present outlook that 1906 will show even better records than 1905.

We expect to have an improved cable service next year and some extensive improvements are contemplated in the lines near Massillon.

## CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

The past year has witnessed the installment of an entirely new inside plant, which makes it one of the most thorough styles of equipment in the state.

Business last year has far exceeded anything in the past, both in the number of subscribers and in the toll business.

Estimates have been prepared to equip the outside plant with cable. This will do away with aerial wires.

The stringing of the cables will be commenced about April 1.

## MASSILLON TELEPHONE CO.

Our business during the past year has been prosperous and very satisfactory. We look forward to a good year in 1906.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE AND COAL CO.

Additional ice making machinery

was installed during the past year which enabled us to supply the increased demand.

## MASSILLON STONE AND FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

The volume of business for 1905 will be about as good as 1904. The average prices are lower, however. We hope that the sales next year will be better than they were this.

## MASSILLON CEMENT, STONE AND COAL COMPANY.

F. Flickinger, manager, says that business the past year was very good, considering the fact that stone products are just being introduced in this vicinity. The electrical driven mixer has proved a success and excellent results have been obtained. The capacity of the plant has been increased and an increase in business is looked for next year.

## SONNHALTER SAND AND STONE COMPANY.

We have had sufficient orders to keep the plant busy every day of the year. The outlook seems encouraging.

## HICKS-BROWN MILLING COMPANY (NEAL MILL).

The mill was opened September 1, 1905. Business has been good compared to other mills throughout the country. The indications are favorable for a large trade the coming year.

## MASSILLON PAPER COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been fair, although nothing extra.

Indications point to a good ensuing year.

There will be much street paving done, which always makes the brick business good.

## P. DIEFENBACHER &amp; SON.

The cement block business has been good. During the coming year our plant will be moved to another location in the city. It will be enlarged to meet the increased demand for our product.

## KIMBLE &amp; SEGNER GLASS BOTTLE MOULD COMPANY.

The demand for glass bottle moulds for the past twelve months has been much in excess of that of former years.

We have secured several large orders recently and we look for very encouraging business during the next year.

## THE AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY.

Making allowance for the delay in starting, the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Massillon plants.

We are at present employing 700 men and boys, and during 1905 \$375,000 in wages were paid out.

Next year will exceed 1905 owing to the promptness in opening of the plants.

The bottle business at the present time is in excellent condition.

## RHODES BOTTLE AND GLASS COMPANY.

The demand for bottles was exceptionally good this year. On account of the low price which the manufacturers made, however, the outcome is not gratifying.

We began operations two months earlier this year than last and will run until July 1.

## ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Fred Scheer, agent, says that business with the Adams is unusually good. However, during the past twelve months it was much better than during previous years.

With the general improvement throughout the country there is every reason to suppose that it will continue during the new year.

## UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Business during the year 1905 exceeded that of all previous years. We were compelled to increase our office force.

The outlook for 1906 is very favorable.

## PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

A. Stempfay, agent, says that the Pacific Express Company has had a big increase in business during the past year.

The office has been moved to large and comfortable quarters near the Wheeling & Lake Erie station.

With the beginning of the new year the express company will have its work extended over the Toledo, Detroit & Ironton railroad. The prospects for next year are bright.

## WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been better than last year. The demand has been greater and the prices higher.

The outlook is excellent.

## MIDVALE-GOSHEN COMPANY.

There has been a great scarcity of car service on the Baltimore & Ohio, which has handicapped shipping facilities.

The price has been good considering the demand.

## POCOCK COAL COMPANY.

Our business during the past year was better than that of the preceding year.

Scarcity of cars restricts output and for this reason it has decreased since August. Indications for the coming year are excellent.

## SOMERDALE COAL COMPANY.

At these mines located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie there has been a fair supply of cars and the demand has been good.

## NEWMAN CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Our bank has now been opened one year. The business during this time has been satisfactory and we look forward to a successful season in 1906.

## CITY ICE AND COAL COMPANY.

The City Ice and Coal Company began the manufacture of ice April 1. The output was twice as much as was expected. By reason of having a large coal yard, which enabled us to carry

large tonnage, we have always had a good supply on hand, and we feel satisfied with our share of the business. We expect to greatly increase our tonnage during the coming twelve months.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE AND COAL CO.

Additional ice making machinery

was installed during the past year which has necessitated an increase in machinery and floor space.

We have installed a water softener and a new washer. We consider it a very prosperous year.

## AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

Business ran thirty per cent higher than that of the previous year. In 1904 we employed fourteen persons; in 1905, twenty-six were employed. Last summer we installed a collar ironer, a dampener, a mangle, a wash machine, a water softener and a new one hundred horsepower boiler.

We expect an increase of twenty-five per cent in our business next year, and in order to handle this we will be compelled to occupy two floors for laundry purposes.

## DIELHENN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We have had a good year in business, employing about the same number of hands as heretofore. The retail department we have opened in the clothing and shoe house, 24-26 East Main street, has made an increase in our business.

## MASSILLON SKIRT FACTORY.

Our business in 1905 was much in excess of former years. Trade is good and another busy year is anticipated. We are located at 65 South Erie street.

## BAMMERLIN BROTHERS.

Our business has been very satisfactory. An exceptionally fine holiday trade was a fitting close of a very successful year.

# THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY

## MESSAGE TO OHIO SOLONS

Governor Herrick's Valedictory Deals  
With Legislative Topics.

## VARIOUS REFORMS FAVORED

Mooted Question of What Should Be  
Done With the Canals Ought to Be  
Decided by a Vote of the People.  
Abolish the Fee System and Enact  
a Salary Law—Banish the Lobby.  
Other Recommendations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—In his final message to the legislature Governor Herrick advocates some important reforms, especially with reference to the lobby, the canals and elections. The governor also embraced the opportunity to offer in detail a defense of his administration.

He said: The Seventy-seventh general assembly meets in the midst of material and industrial prosperity such as Ohio has never before experienced. Agriculture is thriving in an unusual degree; labor is well employed; the public debt has been paid; there is a balance of about \$3,000,000 in the treasury, and the present revenues are sufficient to meet all proper and reasonable demands for the expenses of the state government.

All citizens may take a just pride in the fact that the administration of our state affairs is free from scandal, and our public institutions are being managed with increasing efficiency and economy.

I congratulate the members of the Seventy-seventh general assembly that they meet amid circumstances so auspicious for the consideration of ways and means to maintain the present business conditions of the state, and to establish additional safeguards for the welfare of our people.

### The State's Finances.

On Nov. 15, 1903, the balance in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$2,424,654.77, and the total sum available for general revenue purposes was \$8,045,222.47.

During the same year the sum of \$6,043,002.48 was paid from the general revenue fund in discharge of the general expenses of the state government.

This left a balance in the treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the close of business Nov. 15, 1904, of \$2,002,228.99. The total receipts paid into this fund during the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1905, amounted to:

Taxes on liquor traffic	\$1,296,597.32
Taxes from excises	1,816,509.41
Corporation fees	1,083,402.51
Taxes from insurance companies	971,585.88
Convict labor	210,133.84
Inheritance tax	372,020.48
Other sources	557,021.78

Balance to credit of general revenue fund

.....\$6,307,271.31

Or \$287,598.38 more than on Nov. 15, 1904.

Since the payment of the last of the grand debt of the state in July, 1903, there has been no need for a levy for a sinking fund except to pay the interest on the so-called irreducible debt. Properly speaking, it is not a sinking fund, for it provides no money for the eventual payment of a debt. It is a perpetual obligation of the state to raise by a special levy an amount equal to the interest upon the total sum realized from the sale of certain lands ceded to the state by the general government for educational purposes.

On Nov. 15, 1903, there was a balance to the credit of this fund of \$146,692.69.

On Nov. 15, 1905, there was a balance of \$357,972.65. This increasing balance has been occasioned by the fact that the grand duplicate of the state has been growing while the rate of this special levy has remained stationary. A calculation shows that the present levy for the so-called sinking fund could be reduced from 18.100 mill to 12.100 mill. As there is no lawful purpose to be served in creating a balance, or continuing a surplus in this fund, I recommend that the levy be reduced.

The balance in the treasury to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1903, was \$313,169.41, and the receipts during the year 1905 amounted to \$1,974,645.99, making a total available for this purpose of \$2,293,815.40.

The balance to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1904, was \$178,507.55.

The receipts during the year, principally from the levy upon the grand duplicate, were \$2,125,189.55. There was paid from this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$2,126,388.90, leaving a balance to be held in the treasuries or yield a profit to this fund on Nov. 15, 1905, of \$162,770.44.

### Total Expenditures.

The following table shows the actual expenditures of the state government for the two years ending Nov. 15, 1904, and Nov. 15, 1905, respectively. These figures include under the item of general expenses not only the disbursements for current needs, but the cost of new buildings and improvements at state institutions and all appropriations for whatever purposes.

Gen'l expense.....\$6,043,002.48 \$6,011,076.01

Sinking fund.....284,462.63 289,856.59

Com. School.....2,114,307.85 2,126,388.90

University.....394,463.71 430,576.62

Total.....\$8,836,236.67 \$8,857,398.53

For the next two years, 1906 and 1907, there is no reason why the expenditures of the state should be greater than they have been for the last two years, and no necessity for increasing the revenues.

The Seventy-fifth general assembly adopted the policy of removing from real and personal property all state taxes for general revenue purposes, leaving only the levy upon the grand duplicate of 1.35 mills for the use of the sinking fund, the common school fund and the university fund. This was a reduction from 2.83 mills, and if the recommendations I have made with respect to the sinking fund levy are adopted by the general assembly, the total levy for state purposes may be still further reduced to 1.29 mills or the dollar.

The people of Ohio have come to regard as their state policy a system of taxation which relieves real and personal property from the entire burden of the state's ex-

penditures other than for educational purposes. The total receipts of the general revenue fund, derived from the various excise taxes, corporation fees and other sources, exclusive of a direct levy, amounted last year to more than \$6,000,000, and of this sum more than \$3,000,000 came from the Willis law, the Cole law and the insurance law, passed in 1902.

This policy of the state to relieve the homes and farms of the people from taxation for state purposes, and to place the burden upon those who enjoy special privileges from the state, is both wise and just and should not be disturbed. It should be carried still farther, so that ultimately no tax whatever is imposed upon real estate or personal property for any state need. The effect of this will be to completely distinguish the method employed by the state in raising revenue from that employed by the local taxing authorities in raising revenue for local purposes. This policy accomplishes two purposes: First, our citizens, who, by their thrift and industry, have acquired their homes or farms, receive that consideration to which they are entitled, while other forms of wealth are made to bear more just proportion of the expenses of government. Second, the separation of state and local taxes does away with the injustice resulting from inequalities in the methods of valuation adopted in the various taxing districts, and makes the taxing authorities except for the printing of such books, reports, pamphlets and other public documents as concern the proceedings of the legislature, on the work of some department or institution of the state government. Such publications are legitimate and proper, but they do not appropriately include either histories for free distribution, nor in some case biographical annals and similar books.

Another item of expense recurring at each session, which, in the interest of economy and public service, ought not to be allowed hereafter is the appropriation of thousands of dollars at each session for printing Howe's Historical Collections for distribution among the members of the two houses. The state ought to retire from the publishing business except for the printing of such books, reports, pamphlets and other public documents as concern the proceedings of the legislature, on the work of some department or institution of the state government.

Still another unnecessary expense long sanctioned by legislative custom is that occasioned by the visits of the various committees of the general assembly, together with their attaches and invited guests, to state institutions or elsewhere in the supposed public interest at the public expense. These visits have become a burdensome expense to the institutions and often partake more of the nature of a social than of a business function. I suggest that this matter be considered by the finance or other committees which may find it necessary to visit state institutions during the coming session, and that the custom be discontinued of paying the expenses or providing the entertainment of any persons not members of such committees and not necessarily present in the interest of the state.

My observation has been that the general assembly would devote five days in the week to legislative business it would be pleasing to their constituents, shorten the session and save expense.

### Ohio Penitentiary.

The board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary in their last three annual reports have made various recommendations which were submitted. It is a recognized fact that a new penitentiary is needed. A new site should be secured as soon as possible. The penitentiary is situated on about 24 acres of valuable land in the heart of the city of Columbus. If this land could be sold for what it is worth and the proceeds used in the purchase of a site of several hundred acres within a short distance of the capital where the prisoners could be employed in raising farm products for their own consumption, it would result in a saving to the state, would provide a more healthy occupation for the inmates and would, to a large extent, eliminate convict competition with free labor. The tendency of the times is to make prisons more reformatory and less punitive and Ohio should occupy advance ground on this subject.

The Ohio national guard, in order to participate in federal aid, is required by the recent national militia laws to conform as nearly as possible to that form of organization prescribed for the regular army. As a result, our national guard, in arms and equipment, is on an equal footing with the United States army, so far as our means render it possible. We now have 448 officers and 5,938 enlisted men and the guard was never in as good a condition or ready to take the field at any time in the state or national defense.

### Ohio's Waterways.

The Seventy-fifth general assembly, by an act passed April 18, 1902, declared for the maintenance of the present canal system. The Seventy-sixth general assembly appropriated for the canals \$12,118.11 and earnings amounting to \$21,421.62, making a total of \$623,539.38, while the emergency board, since the adjournment of the legislature, allowed deficiency appropriations in the sum of \$70,000 for repairs. The total revenues from the canals were \$211,421.62, showing a loss to the state of \$22,118.31.

We must either rebuild the canals or abandon them. It will not do to go on forever declaring for the maintenance of what we ironically call our "water ways" and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse condition of ruin and wretchedness.

It is generally assumed that it will require approximately \$10,000,000 to put the canal system in a condition to furnish transportation facilities throughout the state. Such an undertaking on anything like it would make imperative a constitutional amendment, for the limit of state indebtedness now authorized is \$75,000.

I recommend that the general assembly face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question, "What shall we do with the canals?" A practical way of presenting this problem would be to ascertain from expert engineers the cost of modernizing our canals so as to give the people of this state a system of artificial waterways, caused in part by these expenditures, but more largely by the fact that our state institutions, on account of the lack of money to keep them up, had fallen into a lamentable condition of disrepair, and had dropped farther and farther to the rear of modern methods and improvements. During the last four years the state institutions have been greatly enlarged and improved out of current revenues available. The general assembly of 1902 passed an act making it unlawful after June, 1903, to keep any insane persons or epileptics in the county infirmaries of the state, but adjourned without appropriating money to provide sufficient facilities at the proper state hospitals for these unfortunate. These additional accommodations have been and are now being provided out of current revenues, and it is gratifying to report that within a very few months the proper state institutions will be able to give an asylum to all insane and epileptic in the state.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses thus cast upon the state institutions, the per capita cost of maintenance during the last two years has been materially reduced over any previous period, and this has been accomplished despite high prices for the necessities of life.

I believe, further, that all supplies, so far as possible, that are purchased by the trustees or officers of state institutions should be furnished upon competitive bids.

Notwithstanding the fact that no law has been passed making competitive bidding compulsory, an effort has been made both by my predecessor and myself to bring about the adoption of this policy in the management of the business affairs of the state institutions.

I now again recommend and urge the enactment of a law making it mandatory upon all those in charge of the state institutions to purchase their supplies, as

far as practicable, in the open market under competitive bids.

I desire to call attention to what I regard as extravagances in matters peculiar within the control of the general assembly. The first of these is the employment of unnecessary attendants and assistants for taking care of the legislative halls, both during the session and after its adjournment. Section 104 of the Revised Statutes makes the adjutant general the custodian of the state house and grounds, and charges him with the duty of preparing both the senate and the house for the reception of the general assembly at the commencement of each regular and extra session. This work can well be done by the adjutant general with the labor force regularly employed by him, and the custom of employing additional and unnecessary help should be discontinued.

Another is that for postage, telegraph and telephone bills. Your attention is called to section 31, article II, of the constitution.

Another item of expense recurring at

the United States, and it is unjust to the people who pay the bills that many county officers in this state should receive five to ten times what their services are fairly worth.

I earnestly recommend not only a county salary law, but the abolition of the fee system wherever it exists in the state. State officers, county officers, municipal, township and school officers should be paid fixed and specific sums for their services and all fees and perquisites of whatever character should be abolished.

In my inaugural address I recommended the passage of a law for the inspection of state banks and trust companies. The law enacted April 19, 1904, was step in by such legislation as will afford adequate protection to depositors and custodians in the right direction, but it falls short of meeting the public requirements. This act should be amended or supplemented to us to those who have their money invested in these financial institutions.

### The Third House.

I have had occasion frequently to speak against that greatest of evils which infests and inflicts legislative bodies—the professional lobby. I want now most earnestly to recommend its abolition in Ohio. It is neither possible nor desirable to isolate members of the general assembly from the people. It is right and proper that executive and administrative officers of the state, who are the servants of the people, should keep in close touch with members of the legislature, in order to ascertain and carry out their wishes. It is necessary and desirable that the public at large, or any citizens who are specially interested in some subject of legislation, should have full opportunity to appear before the proper committees in either house to be publicly heard in any matter affecting the welfare of the state or the interests of any business or class of the people. But beyond these limitations all contact between legislators and outsiders in the work of legislation should be stopped, and all means of soliciting, importuning or demanding the enactment or repeal of laws or the allowance of appropriations should be prevented by the most rigid measures at the command of the general assembly.

I recommend the enactment of a law or the adoption of such rules, as will free the legislature and the legislative halls forever from the presence of the lobby and especially of those who represent private interests. Of course, the privileges of the floor of either house should not be extended to any persons except members of the general assembly, employees thereof, heads of state departments and accredited representatives of the press; but, in addition to this, the halls, smoking rooms, corridors and committee rooms adjacent to either chamber should not be invaded or used at any time except by those actually engaged in work for or for the general assembly, and by those who come to participate in public hearings of legislative committees.

There is a creature, however, who more rightly deserves the scorn and contempt of men than the lobbyist. It is he who is responsible for the so-called "smoking bills," introduced for the purpose of extorting money from special interests. He is who often brings the lobbyists in self-defense to the legislature. Acting very naturally upon the law of self-preservation and desiring to protect themselves from threatened ruin, the owners of legitimate industries and the proprietors of proper and lawful businesses are often compelled to send representatives to the legislature to watch the progress of threatened attacks upon their private interests by those whose sole motive is to arouse this anxiety. No legislation will reach this situation. The sole remedy for it lies in the wholesome contempt with which all members of the legislature should feel and show toward those who dare to engage in this pernicious practice.

I have not called attention to this last evil because of its prevalence in Ohio, for our legislatures in recent years have been singularly free from these methods, but I speak of it because it is urged as an excuse for the lobby, and there ought not to be any excuse for the lobby.

### Primaries and Elections.

I am earnestly in favor of the nomination of all county, municipal and other local officers by a primary election. I believe that conventions for such purposes should be abolished and that all aspirants for office should have an equal opportunity to be nominated by a direct vote of the people. I recommend that the primary election laws be overhauled and so amended to make the primary elections compulsory; to insure the honesty by the same methods as protect general elections; to have them conducted by the regular election officers of the county and precinct; to have all primaries held the same day so that one party can not, through its irresponsible members, nominate another party's ticket; to conduct them at the public expense, and forbid any aspirant for office to pay an assessment for the privilege of submitting his claims for a nomination to the people.

The last general assembly passed two joint resolutions submitting to the electors of the state two proposed constitutional amendments, one to amend section 3 of article XII, so as to exempt from taxation all bonds issued by the state or any political subdivision thereof, and the other to be designated as article XVII and fixing the time of holding elections and the terms of public officers. It is not necessary to discuss the first of these amendments. It is now in force and probably requires no action on the part of the legislature.

The second of these amendments, however, imposes upon the present general assembly the most important duty it has to perform. This amendment provides that hereafter the election of all state and county officers shall take place in the even numbered years, while the election of all municipal, township and school officers shall take place in the odd numbered years, and authorizes the general assembly to pass such legislation as will adjust existing terms of office to the new order of things and carry into effect this amendment of the constitution as expressed in the organic law.

I recommend that the general assembly

face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question, "What shall we do with the canals?" A practical way of presenting this problem would be to ascertain from expert engineers the cost of modernizing our canals so as to give the people of this state a system of artificial waterways, caused in part by these expenditures, but more largely by the fact that our state institutions, on account of the lack of money to keep them up, had fallen into a lamentable condition of disrepair, and had dropped farther and farther to the rear of modern methods and improvements. During the last four years the state institutions have been greatly enlarged and improved out of current revenues available. The general assembly of 1902 passed an act making it unlawful after June, 1903, to keep any insane persons or epileptics in the county infirmaries of the state, but adjourned without appropriating money to provide sufficient facilities at the proper state hospitals for these unfortunate. These additional accommodations have been and are now being provided out of current revenues, and it is gratifying to report that within a very few months the proper state institutions will be able to give an asylum to all insane and epileptic in the state.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses thus cast upon the state institutions, the per capita cost of maintenance during the last two years has been materially reduced over any previous period, and this has been accomplished despite high prices for the necessities of life.

I believe, further, that all supplies, so far as possible, that are purchased by the trustees or officers of state institutions should be furnished upon competitive bids.

Notwithstanding the fact that no law has been passed making competitive bidding compulsory, an effort has been made both by my predecessor and myself to bring about the adoption of this policy in the management of the business affairs of the state institutions.

I now again recommend and urge the enactment of a law making it mandatory upon all those in charge of the state institutions to purchase their supplies, as

far as practicable, in the open market under competitive bids.

The joint resolution requires the commission to report to the Seventy-seventh general assembly. It is the judgment of the board of state charities and the superintendents of our state hospitals for the insane that this hospital should be built, and I commend the report of the commission to your careful consideration.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the fact that a growing need has been manifested in recent years for some institution apart from all others where the criminal insane may be incarcerated and cared for. There is no proper place for them at the penitentiary or at any reformatory, epileptic institution or imbecile asylum. They belong to a class by themselves and cases are constantly arising of some poor creature, mentally deficient and irresponsible to the law, but with dangerous criminal tendencies.

There are such unfortunate as nearly every institution in the state, and I suggest that the general assembly consider the wisdom and expediency in providing for the proposed new asylum for the insane of making

## Industrial Review.

## THE RUSSELL &amp; COMPANY.

The personnel of our firm remains the same, viz.: J. W. McClymonds, president; C. M. Russell, vice president; E. C. Merwin, second vice president and secretary; Jessie J. Pitts, treasurer, and C. O. Heggen, superintendent. We have just closed up a fairly satisfactory year, of about the same volume as last year. There has been a slight overproduction in the threshing machinery line, but, otherwise, our trade has been very good, and the crop prospects promise an increased demand for threshing machinery next season. This past year we have thoroughly introduced our steam road locomotives for heavy hauling, and our general utility engines for lighter work. Among those sold recently was a 50 horsepower locomotive to go to H. C. Harrison, Cerralvo, Mexico, which will be used for hauling forty tons of silver bullion from the mines near Cerralvo to the railroad, some twenty-two miles away. On the return trip coke will be hauled to the smelters. Another has been sold to Antonio Roig, Humacao, Puerto Rico, for hauling thirty tons of sugar in bags from the factory to the port, a distance of eleven miles. Others have been sold for plowing, hauling lumber, pulling road graders and scrapers, hauling saw logs, hauling stone for building roads and rolling same. A general utility engine has just been shipped to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for the United States government. It has road roller front and removable cleats on the traction wheels, so it can be used for traction purpose, as well as a road roller. This line is being widely advertised and promises to develop into quite a department of our business.

## THE HESS-SNYDER COMPANY.

In general our business during the year 1905 compares favorably with that of the preceding year. There has been a marked increase in the sale of Boomer furnaces, which is very gratifying, since we make a specialty of this line. Our new gas furnaces have a it with much favor and are highly successful. We will continue to make some improvements and add several sizes to our present lines of not only furnaces but stoves also. Raw material is higher this year than it was last year, but we contemplate making no advance in prices of our produce. We look forward to a very successful year.

## REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

We have steadily employed during the entire year except a portion of July and August, when repairs were made. The outlook for the iron and steel business for the year 1906 is very promising at this time for a large volume of business. The immense transportation of the crops this year is taxing the facilities of the railroads resulting in heavy orders for equipment of all kinds requiring large quantities of iron and steel. Nearly all lines of manufacturing using iron and steel products have also purchased largely.

## RUSSELL ENGINE COMPANY.

Business for the past year has, in many respects, been different from anything we have yet experienced. The conditions have been constantly improving for the past two months and the shop at present is crowded with work. There is every indication of a busy year ahead of us and the general outlook is an improvement over anything we have seen in the past few years.

## A. HEYMAN &amp; BROTHER.

We have done the customary business during the past year. The product of this concern is used largely in the mines. The business of the coming year will depend on the general mining conditions.

## MASSILLON-TOLEDO BRIDGE COMPANY.

Business during 1905 was excellent. There were some idle days due to the fact that shipments of material were delayed. The company looks forward to the best year in its history beginning January 1.

## THE MASSILLON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

H. A. Croxton, president; F. F. Fisher, vice president; J. R. Dangler, secretary and assistant treasurer. The results of our business for 1905 have fully met our expectations. We have been able to operate every department of the mill to the utmost capacity during the entire year, and have run every single day with the exception of four legal holidays, which speaks well for the labor conditions as existing in Massillon today. The net gain in tonnage for 1905 as compared with 1904 will be approximately ten per cent.

Pig iron, which is the basis of cast iron pipe manufacture, is enjoying an unusual period of activity. The present consumption of pig iron during the previous year has been a little

ble conditions. All iron and steel manufacturers have their order books well filled and the indications are that it will be a banner year for the iron and steel industries. We have contracts on our books for material that will run the plant to its utmost capacity for the first four months of the year, and unless something unusual or entirely unforeseen occurs, we see nothing that will interfere with running the plant to its full capacity during the year of 1906.

## FOREST CITY MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

This company is the youngest of Massillon's many industries, and while, up to this time, its pathway has been rough and rocky, yet we are pleased to say that we are now ready to take the people's money and orders for the spring delivery of Massillon made automobiles. We wish everybody else a happy and prosperous new year and we are going to make an honest effort to have a happy and prosperous new year ourselves.

## MASSILLON STEAM BOILER WORKS.

A. Oehl, proprietor, says the shop was operated with a reduced force during the past year. Several contracts for new work have been secured recently. The outlook for the coming year is flattering.

## W. R. HARRISON &amp; CO.

Business in the agricultural implement line during the past year was as good as that of former years. With the exception of a few days' shut down for repairs, the shop was kept in operation all of the year.

## F. EDWARD SNYDER, GENERAL REPAIRING.

We have enjoyed an extensive repair business during the past twelve months. With the first of the year we will begin to manufacture a new novelty.

## J. R. SMITH, BICYCLE REPAIR.

Business in general during the past year has been satisfactory. There was a noticeable decrease in some lines of repairing, due to the fact that the bicycle was less popular than formerly.

## WEST SIDE CARRIAGE WORKS.

Meckel & Sons, proprietors, say the past year's business came up to expectations. Additional help was secured and a thoroughly equipped paint room was recently opened. Contracts have recently been secured for several jobs. The prospects for a good trade the coming year are bright.

## MASSILLON CARRIAGE WORKS.

P. H. Young says the company had an extensive trade on rubber tire and other vehicles, did a brisk repair business, disposed of many farm wagons and thinks the prospects are bright for another year's business.

## BROWN LUMBER COMPANY.

F. A. Brown says that business for the past year has been equal to that of former years and promises well for the coming year. The company has increased its planing mill facilities to accommodate the mill work orders, which have been larger the past year than ever before.

## SEGNER-LOEW LUMBER COMPANY.

The demand for lumber has been good during the past twelve months. The car shortage has been a handicap in getting our goods on the market. The average business was not as good as the preceding year. There is a considerable building being talked of, which makes indications for 1906 good.

## ARCHER'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

Charles E. Archer says business during the past twelve months compares favorably with that of other years.

## SOUTH MASSILLON COAL COMPANY.

Considerable new work was turned out and the demand for factory made vehicles was large. A horse shoeing shop has recently been opened in the factory, which is already well established.

## MASSILLON LUMBER COMPANY.

The business of the past year has been satisfactory and the shop has been busy every day. The outlook for next year is especially favorable.

## W. P. RHINE, BOX MANUFACTURER.

Business the past year has been exceedingly good. We operated the factory the entire year without a shutdown and employed six persons. The outlook is encouraging.

## WILLIAM F. WAGONER, AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.

The first year's business has been very satisfactory. We have repaired a great many automobiles during the year. The year 1906 promises to be a very successful one. Many more automobiles will undoubtedly be purchased during the coming season.

## BERNARD'S CABINET WORKS.

We have been in business but three months, but the patronage has justified our endeavors. The prospects are bright for next year.

## GUST RHINE'S STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURE FACTORY.

The business of the past twelve months has been the best in the history of the firm. During the year the factory was enlarged and several latest improved wood working machines were put in. A busy year in 1906 is anticipated.

## THE WARWICK COMPANY.

The Sippo Valley Mills has had an unusually successful year and the outlook for 1906 is very good. New machinery has been added which has increased the output, while the quality of our flour has been held up to the highest standard. We contemplate making some additional changes which will increase our capacity during the coming year. Our local business has been most satisfactory both in flour and feed. Our improved facilities for feed chopping has been appreciated and has caused this branch of the business to be well patronized.

## WEST SIDE MILLING COMPANY.

During the past year many substantial improvements were made and the capacity of the mill was doubled. With the increased output we were able to supply the demand by keeping the mill in continuous operation. A good business during the coming year is anticipated.

## HICKS-BROWN MILLING COMPANY (NEAL MILL).

The mill was opened September 1, 1905. Business has been good compared to other mills throughout the country. The indications are favorable for a large trade the coming year.

## MASSILLON PAPER COMPANY.

Business with us during the past twelve months has been satisfactory.

We received sufficient orders and had contracts which enabled us to operate our mill to its full capacity throughout the year. The profits, however, were small on account of the high cost of manufacturing, the increase in the cost of raw material, labor, coal, etc., being in greater proportion than the advance in the price of the finished product.

As far as can be determined now, business during the coming year will be good. During the past summer

we added a new department for the manufacture of patent folded paper carpet lining. To accommodate this a new brick building was erected. This department is now consuming a portion of the paper which we manufacture, and the carpet lining is being shipped to all parts of the United States. Our first foreign order was filled last week, which went to Australia.

## THE CIGAR TRADE.

The business in general has been very good. It averages about the same as the previous year. It has been very steady throughout the year.

## THE COAL COMPANIES.

While the exact outcome of the annual conference between the miners and operators, at which the scale will be signed, is still a matter of much suspense, yet the operators in the Massillon district generally feel that an agreement will be reached on the present basis. Rumors have been in circulation regarding the possible outcome of the conference, but it is the consensus of opinion among coal men that all will be adjusted without difficulty.

Coal companies are complaining about scarcity of cars. Could the railroads supply all the cars necessary there would be an immense increase in the output, since it is this fact alone that prevents the mines being operated.

With the general improvement throughout the country which was the case last year, the outlook for 1906 is very bright.

## MASSILLON COAL MINING COMPANY.

Our business has been enormous during the past year. The demand has been continually greater than the output and prospects for the coming year are very bright. Much, however, depends upon the ability of the railroads to furnish sufficient cars. Were this scarcity relieved, much more could be anticipated.

## SOUTH MASSILLON COAL COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been better than last year. The demand has been greater and the prices higher. The outlook is excellent.

## MIDVALE-GOSHEN COMPANY.

There has been a great scarcity of car service on the Baltimore & Ohio, which has handicapped shipping facilities. The price has been good considering the demand.

## POCOCK COAL COMPANY.

Our business during the past year was better than that of the preceding year. Scarcity of cars restricts output and for this reason it has decreased since August. Indications for the coming year are excellent.

## SOMERDALE COAL COMPANY.

At these mines located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie there has been a fair supply of cars and the demand has been good.

## NEWMAN CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Our bank has now been opened one year. The business during this time has been satisfactory and we look forward to a successful season in 1906.

## CITY ICE AND COAL COMPANY.

The City Ice and Coal Company began the manufacture of ice April 1. The output was twice as much as was expected. By reason of having a large coal yard, which enabled us to carry

large tonnage, we have always had a good supply on hand, and we feel satisfied with our share of the business. We expect to greatly increase our tonnage during the coming twelve months.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE AND COAL CO.

Additional ice making machinery

was installed during the past year which enabled us to supply the increased demand.

## MASSILLON STONE AND FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

The volume of business for 1905 will be about as good as 1904. The average prices are lower, however. We hope that the sales next year will be better than they were this.

## MASSILLON CEMENT, STONE AND COAL COMPANY.

F. F. Flickinger, manager, says that business the past year was very good, considering the fact that stone products are just being introduced in this vicinity. The electrical driven mixer has proved a success and excellent results have been obtained. The capacity of the plant has been increased and an increase in business is looked for next year.

## SONNHALTER SAND AND STONE COMPANY.

We have had sufficient orders to keep the plant busy every day of the year. The outlook seems encouraging.

## MASSILLON BRICK COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been fair, although nothing extra. Indications point to a good ensuing year. There will be much street paving done, which always makes the brick business good.

## P. DIEFFENBACHER &amp; SON.

The cement block business has been good. During the coming year our plant will be moved to another location in the city. It will be enlarged to meet the increased demand for our product.

## KIMBLE &amp; SEGNER GLASS BOTTLE MOULD COMPANY.

The demand for glass bottle moulds for the past twelve months has been much in excess of that of former years. We have secured several large orders recently and we look for very encouraging business during the next year.

## THE AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY.

Making allowance for the delay in starting, the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Massillon plants. We are at present employing 700 men and boys, and during 1905 \$375,000 in wages were paid out. Next year will exceed 1905 owing to the promptness in opening of the plants. The bottle business at the present time is in excellent condition.

## RHODES BOTTLE AND GLASS COMPANY.

The demand for bottles was exceptionally good this year. On account of the low price which the manufacturers made, however, the outcome is not gratifying. We began operations two months earlier this year than last and will run until July 1.

## ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Fred Scheer, agent, says that business with the Adams is unusually good. However, during the past twelve months it was much better than during previous years.

## THE STARK-TUSCARAWAS BREWERY COMPANY.

With the general improvement throughout the country there is every reason to suppose that it will continue during the new year.

## UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Business during the year 1905 exceeded that of all previous years. We were compelled to increase our office force. The outlook for 1906 is very favorable.

## PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

A. Stempfay, agent, says that the Pacific Express Company has had a big increase in business during the past year. The office has been moved to large and comfortable quarters near the Wheeling & Lake Erie station.

With the beginning of the new year the express company will have its work extended over the Toledo, Detroit & Ironton railroad. The prospects for next year are bright.

## WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been better than last year. The demand has been greater and the prices higher. The outlook is excellent.

## MIDVALE-GOSHEN COMPANY.

There has been a great scarcity of car service on the Baltimore & Ohio, which has handicapped shipping facilities. The price has been good considering the demand.

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Business was about the same as in 1904. There was but little change over the amount of previous years.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The business of the Massillon office was better this year than last and it is evident, from the present outlook that 1906 will show even better records than 1905. We expect to have an improved cable service next year and some extensive improvements are contemplated in the lines near Massillon.

## CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The past year has witnessed the installation of an entirely new inside plant, which makes it one of the most thorough styles of equipment in the state. Business last year has far exceeded anything in the past, both in the number of subscribers and in the toll business.

Estimates have been prepared to equip the outside plant with cable. This will do away with aerial wires. The stringing of the cables will be commenced about April 1.

## THE RAILROADS.

The year 1905 was a season of unparalleled activity in local railroad business. Every railroad has experienced a large increase both in passenger and freight departments. This fact signifies that local industry is in a flourishing condition.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

# THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY

## MESSAGE TO OHIO SOLONS

Governor Herrick's Valedictory Deals With Legislative Topics.

## VARIOUS REFORMS FAVERED

Mooted Question of What Should Be Done With the Canals Ought to Be Decided by a Vote of the People. Abolish the Fee System and Enact a Salary Law—Banish the Lobby. Other Recommendations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—In his final message to the legislature Governor Herrick advocates some important reforms, especially with reference to the lobby, the canals and elections. The governor also embraced the opportunity to offer in detail a defense of his administration.

He said: The Seventy-seventh general assembly meets in the midst of material and industrial prosperity such as Ohio has never before experienced. Agriculture is thriving in an unusual degree; labor is well employed; the public debt has been paid; there is a balance of about \$3,000,000 in the treasury, and the present revenue is sufficient to meet all proper and reasonable demands for the expenses of the state government.

All citizens may take a just pride in the fact that the administration of our state treasury is free from scandal, and our public institutions are being managed with increasing efficiency and economy.

I congratulate the members of the Seventy-seventh general assembly that they meet amid circumstances so auspicious for the consideration of ways and means to maintain the present business conditions of the state, and to establish additional safeguards for the welfare of our people.

### The State's Finances.

On Nov. 15, 1903, the balance in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$2,434,654.77, and the total sum available for general revenue purposes was \$8,045,232.47.

During the same year the sum of \$6,043,002.48 was paid from the general revenue fund in discharge of the general expenses of the state government.

This left a balance in the treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the close of business Nov. 15, 1904, of \$2,002,229.99. The total receipts paid into this fund during the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1905, amounted to:

Taxes from liquor traffic .....	\$1,296,597.32
Taxes from excises .....	1,815,509.41
Corporation fees .....	1,083,462.51
Taxes from insurance companies .....	971,585.88
Convict labor .....	210,133.83
Inheritance tax .....	373,020.48
Other sources .....	557,021.78

Balance to credit of general revenue fund .....

Or \$287,598.28 more than on Nov. 15, 1904.

Since the payment of the last of the funded debt of the state in July, 1903, there has been no need for a levy for a sinking fund except to pay the interest on the so-called irreducible debt. Properly speaking, it is not a sinking fund, for it provides no money for the eventual payment of a debt. It is a perpetual obligation of the state to raise by a special levy an amount equal to the interest upon the total sum realized from the sale of certain lands ceded to the state by the general government for educational purposes.

On Nov. 15, 1903, there was a balance to the credit of this fund of \$146,692.69.

On Nov. 15, 1905, there was a balance of \$357,972.65. This increasing balance has been occasioned by the fact that the grand duplicate of the state has been growing while the rate of this special levy has remained stationary. A calculation shows that the present levy for the so-called sinking fund could be reduced from 18.100 mill to 12.100 mill. As there is no lawful purpose to be served in creating a balance, or continuing a surplus in this fund, I recommend that the levy be reduced.

The balance in the treasury to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1903, was \$318,169.41, and the receipts during the year were \$1,974,645.99, making a total available for this purpose of \$2,292,815.40.

The balance to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1904, was \$178,507.55. There was paid from this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$2,125,389.55. There was paid from this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$2,126,388.90, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on Nov. 15, 1905, of \$177,308.20.

The present tax levy for common schools, if maintained, will, by reason of the increasing grand duplicate of the state, yield increasing revenue, both in the aggregate and per capita, from year to year.

The balance in the treasury Nov. 15, 1904, to the credit of this fund was \$125,76.62. The amount received from county treasurers and other sources during the year 1905 amounted to \$467,470.46.

The total amount available during the year was \$593,347.07. There was paid out during the year for the benefit of the universities the sum of \$420,677.63, leaving a balance on Nov. 15, 1905, of \$182,770.44.

### Total Expenditures.

The following table shows the actual expenditures of the state government for the two years ending Nov. 15, 1904, and Nov. 15, 1905, respectively. These figures include under the item of general expenses not only the disbursements for current needs, but the cost of new buildings and improvements at state institutions and all appropriations for whatever purposes.

Gen'l expense .....	\$6,043,002.48	\$6,011,076.01
Sinking fund .....	284,462.63	289,556.99
Com. School .....	2,111,307.85	2,126,388.90
University .....	394,463.71	430,576.63

Total .....

\$8,836,236.67 \$8,857,598.53

For the next two years, 1906 and 1907, there is no reason why the expenditures of the state should be greater than they have been for the last two years, and no necessity for increasing the revenues.

The Seventy-fifth general assembly adopted the policy of removing from real and personal property all state taxes for general revenue purposes, leaving only the levy upon the grand duplicate of 1.35 mills for the use of the sinking fund, the common school fund and the university fund. This was a reduction from 2.32 mills, and if the recommendations I have made with respect to the sinking fund levy are adopted by the general assembly, the total levy for state purposes may be still further reduced to 1.29 mills on the dollar.

The people of Ohio have come to regard

as their state policy a system of taxation which relieves real and personal property from the entire burden of the state's ex-

penditures other than for educational purposes. The total receipts of the general revenue fund, derived from the various excise taxes, corporation fees and other sources, exclusive of a direct levy, amounted last year to more than \$6,000,000, and of this sum more than \$3,000,000 came from the Willis law, the Cole law and the insurance law, passed in 1902.

This policy of the state to relieve the homes and farms of the people from taxation for state purposes, and to place the burden upon those who enjoy special privileges from the state, is both wise and just and should not be disturbed. It should not be carried still farther, so that ultimately no tax whatever is imposed upon real estate or personal property for any state need. The effect of this will be to completely distinguish the method employed by the state in raising revenue from that employed by the local taxing authorities in raising revenue for local purposes. This policy accomplishes two purposes: First, our citizens, who by their thrift and industry have acquired their homes or farms, receive that consideration to which they are entitled, while other forms of wealth are made to bear a more just proportion of the expenses of government. Second, the separation of state and local taxes does away with the injustice resulting from inequalities in the methods of valuation adopted in the various taxing districts, and makes the taxing authorities of each locality accountable to their own constituents alone for the appraisement of property taxed within their districts.

To repeal any of the laws which have made possible this relief of the owners of homes and farms would necessitate either the discovery of new sources of revenue or a return to the old method of raising money for the support of the state government by a levy upon real and personal property.

### The Inheritance Tax.

In line with this policy of relieving real and personal property from the burdens of taxation for state purposes have been the several inheritance tax laws passed by the legislatures of Ohio during the last ten years. The first of these laws was an act in 1894 putting a tax upon collateral inheritances. It has been sustained by the supreme court and is in force and effect today. Another passed by the same general assembly fixed a tax upon the right to direct inheritances, but a technical objection condemned the act when submitted to the test of constitutionality, and the state derived no revenue from it. These acts were passed by the legislature without any division on party or political lines, and were supported almost unanimously in the general assembly. The new direct inheritance tax law which was passed at the last session of the legislature is in all respects like the earlier one, except that it avoids the constitutional objections, and has been sustained by the supreme court. It produced last year for the general revenue fund of the state \$372,020.48. It is one of the fairest laws of this character in force in any state in the Union. It entirely exempts small estates, thus relieving heirs of limited means, and puts the burden upon those who are best able to bear it. The rate of 2 per cent is much smaller than is exacted in many states and is only one-half as large as that imposed in New York. Inheritance tax laws are now in force in 21 states. This form of taxation, although very old in other countries, has been of modern growth in America. It existed in but three states as late as 20 years ago. Ten years ago it had been adopted in nine states; 2 states have passed such acts within the last decade, and most of them within the last five or six years. In almost every instance where such acts have been repealed, or declared unconstitutional, they have been re-enacted later in some modified form. Their general purpose is to secure some fair and reasonable toll for the support of the government from those who inherit unearned or accumulated wealth, and so far as this purpose is accomplished, such laws are in harmony with modern thought on the subject of taxation and will grow in favor as the principle they express is understood.

In response to the suggestions contained in the inaugural address of the governor two years ago, at the last session of the general assembly an act was passed requiring that the funds of the state lying idle in the treasury be deposited with banks under certain safeguards and upon ample security for the purpose of earning interest thereon for the use of the general revenue fund. This law produced last year \$44,291.19. This return justifies its enactment. If it were amended and strengthened in some respects, it could be made to produce a larger revenue with equal safety. There is no reason why state funds even though subject to constant checking should not earn an average of 2½ per cent per annum. I understand that at present the depository laws for counties are special and possibly unconstitutional, and that with respect to cities, villages and school districts the duty of placing the public funds on interest under proper safeguards and restrictions is merely optional with the local authorities. A general county law should be passed. The deposit of public funds should be made compulsory. The public should get the full benefit from the earning capacity of the taxpayers' money, which otherwise would lie idle in the treasuries or yield a profit to secretly favored banks.

### The 17 State Institutions.

More than half the money spent by the state of Ohio from the general revenue funds is used for the support of our state institutions. Last year the total sum disbursed from this fund was a little more than \$6,000,000, and the total amount spent for the state institutions was nearly \$3,500,000. There has been a steady increase in these expenditures, caused in part by an increasing population, but more largely by the fact that our state institutions, on account of the lack of money to keep them up, had fallen into a lamentable condition of disrepair, and had dropped farther and farther to the rear of modern methods and improvements. During the last four years the state institutions have been greatly enlarged and improved out of current revenues available. The general assembly of 1902 passed an act making it unlawful after June, 1903, to keep any insane persons or epileptics in the county infirmaries of the state, but adjourned without appropriating money to provide sufficient facilities at the proper state hospitals for these unfortunate. These additional accommodations have been, and are now being, provided out of current revenues, and it is gratifying to report that within a very few months the state institutions will be able to receive an asylum to all insane and epileptic in the state.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses thus cast upon the state institutions, the per capita cost of maintenance during the last two years has been materially reduced over any previous period, and this has been accomplished despite high prices for the necessities of life.

I believe, further, that all supplies, so far as possible, that are purchased by the trustees or officers of state institutions should be furnished upon competitive bidding. Notwithstanding the fact that no law has been passed making competitive bidding compulsory, an effort has been made both by my predecessor and myself to bring about the adoption of this policy in the management of the business affairs of the state institutions.

I now again recommend and urge the enactment of a law making it mandatory upon all these in charge of the state institutions to purchase their supplies, so

far as practicable, in the open market under competitive bids.

I desire to call attention to what I regard as extravagances in matters peculiar within the control of the general assembly. The first of these is the employment of unnecessary attendants and assistants for taking care of the legislative halls, both during the session and after its adjournment. Section 104 of the Revised Statutes makes the adjutant general the custodian of the state house and grounds, and charges him with the duty of preparing both the senate and the house for the reception of the general assembly at the commencement of each regular and extra session. This work can well be done by the adjutant general with the labor force regularly employed by him, and the custom of employing additional and unnecessary help should be discontinued.

Another is that for postage, telegraph and telephone bills. Your attention is called to section 31, article ii, of the constitution.

Another item of expense recurring at each session, which, in the interest of economy and public service, ought not to be allowed hereafter is the appropriation of thousands of dollars at each session for printing Howe's Historical Collections for distribution among the members of the two houses. The state ought to retire from the publishing business, except for the printing of such books, reports, pamphlets and other public documents as concern the proceedings of the legislature or the work of some department or institution of the state government. Such publications are legitimate and proper, but they do not appropriately include either histories for free distribution, nor in some sense biographical annals and similar books.

Still another unnecessary expense long sanctioned by legislative custom is that occasioned by the visits of the various committees of the general assembly, together with their attaches and invited guests, to state institutions or elsewhere in the supposed public interest at the public expense. These visits have become a burdensome expense to the institutions and often take more of the nature of a social than of a business function.

I suggest that this matter be considered by the finance or other committees which may find it necessary to visit state institutions during the coming session, and that the custom be discontinued of paying the expenses or providing the entertainment of any persons not members of such committees and not necessarily present in the interest of the state.

My observation has been that if the general assembly would devote five days in the week to legislative business it would be pleasing to their constituents, shorten the session and save expense.

### Ohio Penitentiary.

The board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary in their last three annual reports have made various recommendations which were submitted. It is a recognized fact that a new penitentiary is needed. A new site should be secured as soon as possible. The penitentiary is situated on about 24 acres of valuable land in the heart of the city of Columbus. If this land could be sold for what it is worth and the proceeds used in the purchase of a site of several hundred acres within a short distance of the capital, where the prisoners could be employed in raising farm products for their own consumption, it would result in a saving to the state, would provide a more healthy occupation for the inmates and would, to a large extent, eliminate convict competition with free labor. The tendency of the times is to make prisons more reformatory and less punitive and Ohio should occupy advance ground on this subject.

The Ohio national guard, in order to participate in federal aid, is required to conform as nearly as possible to that form of organization prescribed for the regular army. As a result, our national guard, in arms and equipment, is on an equal footing with the United States army, so far as our means render it possible. We now have 448 officers and 5,938 enlisted men and the guard was never in as good a condition or readier to take the field at any time in the state or national defense.

### Ohio's Waterways.

The Seventy-fifth general assembly, by an act passed April 18, 1902, declared for the maintenance of the present canal system. The Seventy-sixth general assembly appropriated for the canals \$412,118.11 and earnings amounting to \$211,421.62, making a total of \$623,539.93, while the emergency board, since the adjournment of the legislature, allowed deficiency appropriations in the sum of \$70,000 for repairs. The total revenues from the canals was \$211,421.62, showing a loss to the state of \$22,118.31.

We must either rebuild the canals and abandon them. It will not do to go on forever declaring for the maintenance of what we ironically call our "water ways" and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse condition of ruin and wretchedness.

It is generally assumed that it will require approximately \$10,000,000 to put the canal system in a condition to furnish transportation facilities throughout the state. Such an undertaking or anything like it would make imperative a constitutional amendment, for the limit of state indebtedness now authorized is \$750,000.

I recommend that the general assembly face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question, "What shall we do with the canals?" A practical way of presenting this problem would be to ascertain from expert engineers the cost of modernizing our canals so as to give the people of this state a system of artificial waterways connecting the lakes with the river. When such cost is ascertained let the question of amending the constitution so as to authorize the issuance of the necessary bonds be presented to the people. Let them say by the adoption or rejection of such amendment whether they want to keep the canals or abandon them. If they want to keep them, the duty is plain and the way is clear. If they want to abandon them, then this great asset of the state, which is represented by these valuable strips of territory crossing our domain in various directions, should be sold or leased, not to any favored corporation or individual, but to the highest bidder, upon such terms and for such purposes as will secure to the state the best return, both in money and in the service.

### Need of New Hospitals.

By authority of a joint resolution passed April 25, 1904, a commission was appointed to investigate locations and secure an opinion on land suitable for a state hospital for the insane.

The joint resolution requires the commission to report to the Seventy-seventh general assembly. It is the judgment of the board of state charities and the superintendents of our state hospitals for the insane that this hospital should be built, and I commend the report of the commission to your careful consideration.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the fact that a growing need has been manifested in recent years for some institution apart from all others where the criminal insane may be incarcerated and cared for. There is no proper place for them at the penitentiary or at any reformatory, epileptic institution or imbecile asylum. They belong to a class by themselves and cases are constantly arising of some poor creature mentally deficient and irresponsible to the law, but with dangerous criminal tendencies. There are such unfortunate at nearly every institution in the state, and I suggest that the general assembly consider the wisdom and expediency in providing for the proposed new asylum for the insane of making it such an institution as

the United States, and it is unjust to the people who pay the bills that many county officers in this state should receive five to ten times what their services are fairly worth.

I earnestly recommend not only a county salary law, but the abolition of the fee system wherever it exists in the state. State officers, county officers, municipal, township and school officers should be paid fixed and specific sums for their services and all fees and perquisites of whatever character should be abolished.

In my inaugural address I recommended the passage of a law for the inspection of state banks and trust companies. The law enacted April 19, 1904, was a step in by such legislation as will afford adequate protection to depositors and customers. I now recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to erect buildings suitable to the needs of the institution proposed, and that this most humane work be pushed to completion.

### Roads and Mines.

The state has at last taken up the cause of good roads and the work should be promoted with energy and intelligence and generously supported. In accordance with the provisions of the act of April 19, 1904, creating the state highway department, Mr. Huston of Jefferson county was appointed commissioner. The appropriation by the last legislature was insufficient to permit any active work beyond organization and the preparation of plans for future operations. The scope and power of this department ought to be broadened by the general assembly, and I recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for improving the public highways. There is no cause which so vitally concerns the agricultural interests of the state as the movement for good roads.

It is found that there are no laws now

governing the use of electricity in the operation of mines, and that the statutes

on the subject of mining have become obsolete and inapplicable, except to the old methods, which are now long out of use. I recommend that this matter be given attention, and that additional legislation should be passed to protect life and property in the mines in the state, in so far as the same is required by the general methods employed in such industries.

### Government of Municipalities.

# ITS ELEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER

Independent's New Year's  
Feast at Hotel Milleronian.

THE REV. L. H. BURRY, SPEAKER.

The Guests, Numbering 138,  
Dined to the Music of How-  
ald's Orchestra and Sang Re-  
sounding Choruses Between  
the Courses—The Rev. Mr.  
Burry's Remarks.

The Independent gave its eleventh annual newsboys' dinner at 1 o'clock on New Year's day at the Hotel Milleronian. The number present was one hundred and thirty-eight, and the guest of honor was the Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, who made a brief address at the close of the dinner. Howald's orchestra furnished music. The affair was one of the best managed of all. The Independent's parties and the cheer which the newsboys gave for Mine Host J. D. Miller and his corps of assistants before they filed from the dining room was born of deep and heartfelt gratitude for benefits received.

As usual it was about 9 o'clock when The Independent's guests began to gather at the new Independent building in North Erie street and by 11:30

there was a dense crush in the newsboys' waiting room. Before 12 they began to file, two by two, up to a desk in the counting room to register. This is an important function. Each boy removes his hat, straightens his necktie, moistens his pencil and inscribes his name and age opposite a number. The numbers are of absorbing interest.

"Hi Jimmy, I was No. 24 last year; this year I'm No. 72," shouts one gentleman to another.

"Look at Johnny, he's printin'," remarks another.

"I ain't goin' to sign," says a seller of papers, not The Independent, who is a guest for the first time. But strong young hands push him along and scornful pleasantries are leveled at his offending head. "You'll sign all right" they tell him with looks of meaning.

Urban Wallace was the youngest newsboy in the party. He is six years old and can write his name in regular copybook script, with handsome curly-cues to the capital letters. Most of the boys were well dressed. There was a large preponderance of red jerseys, but standing collars and artistic neckties were much in evidence.

At 12:45 the tickets were distributed and the line of march formed. Ten minutes later the handsomely set long tables in the dining room of the Hotel Milleronian were filled with expectant diners and in a reverent hush the Rev. L. H. Burry asked an eloquent blessing. Then the dinner was "on." The Rev. Mr. Burry and members of The Independent Company dined with the boys.

For a few minutes there was a comparative quiet and the notes of the orchestra floated festively through the big room. Then the first waitress appeared with a heavily laden tray of goul sized bowls. "Soup, soup, soup," was a chorus immediately started, and which swelled to mighty proportions within half a minute. The soup was the first course of the following menu:

Consonne Royal Oxtail, a la Creole  
Celery Queen Olives  
Sweet Pickles Spring Radishes

Salted Peanuts

Yellow Pickle, Espagnole

Saratoga Chips

Chicago Roast Beef, au Jus

Mashed Potatoes Sugar Corn in Cream

American Bronze Beauties, Stuffed

Cranberry Sauce

Cream Slaw

Boiled Philadelphia Sugar Cured Ham

Champagne Sauce

Roast Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce

Candied Jersey Sweets, Bowned

Golden Wax Beans Sliced Tomatoes

Lettuce Mayonnaise Veal Salad

New Onions Hothouse Cucumbers

Cream Fritters with Custard

Mince Pie Apple Pie

Macaroons Lady Fingers

Vanilla Cream Oranges

Yolk State Full Cream Cheese

Salted Wafers

Coffee Tea Milk

The orchestra knew what to play. The dulcet tones of "Neath the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" had hardly begun when every boy laid down his fork. Such a chorus! Even the waitresses sang and the high notes of the last line nearly raised the roof. By this time all formality was laid aside. Some of the gentlemen were throwing bread at each other. William Adentius Meyers opened his mouth wide to make a passing remark and George Henry Muhlenberg threw an olive into it. Mr. Meyers removed the obtruse-

tion and sent it playfully into the coffee cup of his right hand neighbor. There was the usual "ice cream" chorus. Lady fingers and macaroons disappeared into pockets. Oranges formed awful protuberances under small jackets. When every boy had eaten until he could eat no more, Manager G. C. Haverstack, of The Independent Company, called for silence and introduced the Rev. Mr. Burry. There was an instant hush.

"Boys," said Mr. Burry, "I know why you were asked to dinner, but at first I couldn't just understand why I was asked. I used to be a newsboy myself and I thought perhaps that was the reason I was invited. But now I know that I am to say a few words to you. Perhaps it will please you to hear in this connection the reply which was made to a minister who asked a friend on a certain occasion what he should speak about. 'About three minutes,' was the reply. (Loud laughter and applause). Anyway, I am going to ask your attention for about three minutes." Mr. Burry then told the boys that every one of them had a future before him and that honesty and high mindedness were the paths which led to fame and fortune. What other newsboys had done, he said, every one of them could do. Boys who had begun life by delivering papers now occupied positions of trust and confidence in their several communities. "Who knows," said the speaker in conclusion, "but what I may be addressing at this moment some future president of the United States, and with this possibility in mind I make a respectful bow to all of you."

The boys listened with deep attention and applauded vociferously at the close of the address. Then they gave three cheers for the Milleronian, the orchestra struck up a march and the guests filed out of the banquet hall. The Independent's news boy guests were as follows:

Elmer Kiley, Ira McCauley, Leo Kiley, Charles Rohr, Urban Wallace, Melville Flynn, Sherman Adams, John Janosh, Lonnie McGreal, Kari Janosh, Harold Kammerer, Russell Banyard, Arthur G. Baldau, Cletus Wampler, William Baldau, John Charlton, Jasper Green, Russell Buttermore, George Huwig, Charles Kiefer, Conrad Kiefer, John Silverthorn, Charles Perritt, Harry Baus, John Burwell, Herbert Morgan, William Burrell, Lester Burrell, Richard Clemens, Milo Stoner, Joseph Graybill, Clifford Smith, Walter Greenfelder, Elmer Marsh, Robert Thackwell, Roland Humphrey, Edward Welch, Ralph O. Geis, Clarence Humm, Fred Puegner, K. Youngblood, Willie Lach, Edward Hayden, John Brogden, Chester Manning, Joe Fenton, Frank Patton, Walter Heckendorf, Layton Patton, Glen Barber, John Morgan, Philip Schuhriemen, George Brooks, Argon Ress, Leon Carey, Lawrence Smith, Albert Schaer, Edward Schaer, Leo Herman, James McPheter, Warren Mendelein, Melville Tasker, Harry Hoy, Edward Wantz, Warren Fetzer, Bruce Banyard, Ralph Wolf, Richard Smith, Elmer Hinckur, William Arthur, Victor Smith, Earl Diehm, Walter Radky, James Miller, William Engle, Victor Buchanan, Charles Sailer, Grier Myers, Arthur Zorger, Otterbein Ames, Karl Shanower, George Leonard, Howard Mills, Owen Carver, Vance Kelly, Harold Seits, Victor Paul, Chester H. Young, Harry Gould, Edward Dibell, Charles Frederick, Leonard Pettitt, John R. Miller, Fred Heyman, Jacob Austin, Elmer Bevan, Perry Stusser, Levi Cecil, Hughie Cecil, Clarence Cecil, Lewis Watson, Henry Vogt, Raymond Geitz, Raymond Stephan, Karl Naumann, Walter Naumann, Burton A. Laylin, Earl McLaughlin, Paul Baatz, Virian Eshman, Ralph Wagner, Edwin Ritter, Howard Davis, Melville Paul, Willis Shaffer, Abel Ledger, Willie Eisenbrey, Howard Snyder, Robert O'Neal, Albert Lynn, Otis Heckendorf, Clarence Moore, Howard Fox, Clarence Oliver, Edward Brown, Harold Grau.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

### ELTON.

Elton, Jan. 4—William Kipfer and William Evrit were in Beach City Tuesday on business.

Clint McFarren has contracted for a farm north of Canal Fulton.

Harvey McFarren returned to Westerville Wednesday.

Mr. Hurst, of Orrville, is buying hay in this community.

A party of surveyors is taking the level of the grounds adjoining the new railroad line.

S. W. Ricksecker made a trip to Beach City last Friday.

The McFarren school will hold literary exercises Friday evening, January 5, at the school house.

### Public Sale.

I will sell at public auction on premises, known as the George Williamson farm, two and one-half miles east of North Lawrence, one mile west of Newman, and four and one-half miles northwest of Massillon, on January 10, the following property: Five head work horses, 9 head cows, 2 fat hogs, binder, hay ladder, 2 two-horse wagons, feed grinder, drill, land roller, plows, harness, incubator and brooder combined, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 12:30 sharp.

W. C. SHAW.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

## FREDERICK'S WAR BILL

Barbara Freitchie's Town Asks Government Relief.

### HELD UP BY GENERAL J. A. EARLY

He Exacted \$200,000 From the Maryland City-Ship Subsidy Bill as a Buffer—Called Down by Justice Barlow.

Washington, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—There is a suspicion that the ship subsidy bill will be used as a "buffer" in the senate for some time to come and that among other things which will be pushed aside is the joint statehood bill. It is true that the subsidy bill has not received the sanction of the steering committee, that powerful organization in the senate which determines what legislation shall have precedence, nor has the consent of Senator Beveridge, the champion of the statehood bill, been obtained to any programme which would leave his measure on the side track, but Senator Gallinger, ever alert and full of industrious as Beveridge, has had the shipping bill reported and made the unfinished business. Among the earnest supporters of the shipping bill are senators who would vote for the joint statehood measure, but they prefer the former to the latter and, with the opponents of the statehood bill, may be able to keep it in the background for a time.

### Powerful Support.

Were it not for the general understanding that the statehood bill has the support of the president it would be an easy matter to predict that it would fail. For many years congress has been surfeited with this statehood talk when as a matter of fact the public generally has had very little interest one way or another in the subject. It has been freely acknowledged that Oklahoma and Indian Territory ought to be admitted, but the opposition to Arizona and New Mexico, either separately or jointly, as a state has been very strong. Congress has become tired of the whole matter. If Arizona and New Mexico could be eliminated from the proposition we would have one new state in a week or two, but with the support of the executive, which is an important factor in legislation, the two state bill is bound to be with us for some weeks.

At the same time the fact that men have become weary of the statehood discussion may operate to keep the shipping bill before the senate even if it cannot finally pass either the senate or house.

### Barbara Freitchie's Town.

Two hundred thousand dollars for Frederick, the home of Barbara Freitchie—that is what Representative Penru of Maryland thinks this city of Maryland should have to reimburse the town for the money which Jubal A. Early exacted in the year 1861. In the preamble to a bill which Mr. Pearre has introduced for this purpose it is recited that the authorities of the city were compelled to pay this amount to avert destruction and pillage. The town still carries a bonded debt created to pay this sum to the Confederates. The allegation is also made that Maryland was unable to defend this little city on the Monocacy because the United States had "appropriated the home defense forces" and "transferred them beyond the limits and control of the state."

### Supreme Court Etiquette.

They are sticklers for forms and etiquette in the supreme court. Recently a lawyer was introduced for admission to the bar, and instead of arising to be presented he remained sitting. Mr. Justice Harlan, in the absence of Chief Justice Fuller, was presiding and quickly noticed that the lawyer was not showing proper respect.

"Has the gentleman arrived in the city?" sternly asked the justice.

Red of face and covered with confusion, the candidate popped to his feet.

"He is here," said Justice Harlan.

"Let him be sworn."

That lawyer will not soon forget his experience in the supreme court.

### Wanta Memorial Parks.

Senator Martin and some of the Virginia representatives want memorial parks created where several sanguinary contests were fought during the civil war. Bills of this kind have been pending for a number of sessions, but there is a disinclination just now to create any more military parks, although it would seem that as Virginia was the scene of so many battles a memorial park should be created or some other course taken to commemorate them.

### Sulzer For Alaska.

Alaska has no delegate, but the big territory has an earnest friend in William Sulzer, the energetic New York representative. He is always looking out for Alaska's interests and has a number of bills pending which will be for the benefit of Alaska if passed.

Few men in the house have a better knowledge of the needs of the territory than Sulzer, as he makes a lengthy trip there every summer.

### Hale's Predecessor.

I heard Senator Hale refer to his predecessor the other day, and does it not seem strange to think that his predecessor was Hannibal Hamlin, elected as vice president on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860? Hamlin was returned to the senate after he had been refused a renomination in 1864 and served until 1881, when Hale was elected. It is a long look backward, and yet Hale is one of the strongest men of the senate at the present time, a man whose intellect is clear and whose statesmanship is unchallenged, a peer in the greatest legislative body of the world.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

## DROPPED DEAD IN CANTON.

Well Known Citizen the Victim of Heart Disease.

Canton, Jan. 3.—Former Councilman Lorenzo M. Killian, one of the best known residents of the city, dropped dead in his barn at his home in South Market street, Wednesday morning. He was 45 years of age and leaves a widow and family. Mr. Killian was a portly man and it is supposed that his death was due to heart disease. One of his daughters is absent from the city on her wedding tour.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the State bank was held in the banking rooms in West Main street, on Tuesday, when the following directors were chosen: Z. T. Shoemaker, Cyrus Stoner, J. D. Wetter, W. L. Bechtel, J. J. Wefer, Albert Ellery, W. A. Pietzker, Leander Graber, Daniel Hemperly. They organized by electing Z. T. Shoemaker president and W. L. Bechtel cashier. W. S. Spidle and F. A. Vogt were elected by the stockholders to examine the condition of the bank at various times throughout the year.

## STATE BANK ELECTION.

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Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it.

## MASILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily.

Country butter, per lb.	26
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	15
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Lettuce, per lb.	15
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	90

## Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	25
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live, per lb.	9
Chickens, spring, dressed	12 1/2
Chickens, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Liv. Pork	42
Dressed Pork	64

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	82
Oats	12 1/2
Corn	60

Following are the selling prices:

Hay, baled, per hundred	65
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	88
Corn	60
Hay, loose, per ton	88 50

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S STRENGTHENING SYRUP has been used for children's teeth, to soothe the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, an all day balsam remedy for Diarrhoea. Five cents a bottle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case